"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are increasing cloudiness and rain.

COPYRIGHT, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,200. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN—Senator Wolcott is said to have made a very good impression in Berlin, both as a man and a bimetallist. The coming Austrian elections, it is said, will have a great influence over affairs in Germany. Mr. Kneebs, the American trotting horse owner, who is now serving a sentence for "ringing" a horse on the German tracks, is likely to be still further prosecuted for trying to unduly influence certain witnesses in his case. Prince Bismarck denies that he has been interviewed by any American newspaper. Dr. Ahlwardt refuses to surrender his seat in the Reichstag.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A daughter was born to ex-President and Mrs. Harrison yesterday morning. Mother and child are doing nicely.

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio announced yesterday that he should appoint Mr. Hanna to succeed Sherman in the United States Senate.

Judge Theodore Tuttle of New Haven, while fishing Saturday near Palm Beach, Fla., was attacked by an octopus. After a severe battle he killed the monster.

The fleet of the powers fired seventy shells at the Christian insurgents near Canea yesterday and stopped their attack on the Mussulmans. An ultimatum was sent to Col. Vassos, commander of the Greek forces in Crete, forbidding him to attack Canea.

Mr. Gary said yesterday he could not state what portfolio he would have in McKinley's Cabinet, but intimated that he expected to be Postmaster General. In a talk about his acquaintance with McKinley he said the Major might have been the Republican Presidential nominee in 1888 if he had not insisted on being true to Sherman.

Page 2.

There is trouble with the Papago Indians in Arizona. Their chief, Pablo, has been killed while trying to escape from prison, and his followers are on the warpath.

A man either jumped or fell under an engine at the Cortlandt Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road, and was so crushed and maimed that he died two hours later. He gave the name of Louis Bearthen, but he was not known at the address he gave. The police believe it was a case of deliberate suicide. He was identified later as Lormin Vetter.

Page 3.

The Central Labor Union passed a resolution condemning the bill which would have certain school books printed in prisons.

Angelo Gannacore of Mott Street, who beat his mother, was attacked by his brother and two other men and was severely slashed with a razor last evening.

A terrier named Sport, who was locked in a room in the boarding house 232 West Twenty-fifth Street, is suspected of having caused a fire that did $300 damage and greatly alarmed a houseful of boarders.

Officers who look after the Exempt Firemen's Fund say that the finances of the association are honestly managed. Edmund Stephenson declares that he can show that the methods of doing business are lax.

The Laimbeer bill for the establishment of a Farm Colony for the reformation and education of drunkards and vagrants is indorsed by the State Charities Aid Association. Commissioner Wright deems the scheme good but unnecessary.

The second annual report of State Historian Hugh Hastings gives some interesting facts, hitherto hidden, regarding the history of New York in the Revolution and the civil war. It also shows the absurdity of some criticisms of New York's soldiers.

Page 4.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Rylance preached yesterday on "The Good and the Evil of Newspapers," touching on the Sunday paper and sensational journalism.

Mr. Moody preached yesterday morning and evening. His sermons next Sunday will conclude the series. He goes to Boston to-day, and will be in Cincinnati during March.

Elder Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon missionary, last night attacked ministers who deny the inspiration of the Bible and who regard their labor as professional work.

The Rev. John Rhey Thompson last night lectured on "The Bible and the Supernatural," and said that miracles are simply Divine revelations in physical matter and are not violations of nature.

The members of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church held a closing service in their meeting house, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The property has been sold and the congregation will build a new church at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Convent Avenue.

Dr. Abbott yesterday replied to the Rev. Mr. Behrends for the latter's criticism of his recent sermons, and cited in justification of his attitude on the story of Jonah and the whale a sermon in which Dr. Behrends held the Song of Solomon to be an allegory. He said if the Song of Songs was an inspired allegory, why should not other things in the Bible have been inspired allegories?

Page 5.

A decree has been entered ordering the sale of the property of the East Tennessee Land Company to satisfy a million-dollar mortgage and other debts.

An explosion of gas in a subway of the East River Electric Light Company, at Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue, knocked down two men, and caused serious injuries to three-year-old Gerald Cruise, who was struck by a flying paving stone.

Page 7.

Bishop Potter yesterday at West Point confirmed a number of cadets and enlisted men.

George A. Dowden told yesterday why he had caused the arrest of Mason Renshaw Jones for debt, and why Mr. Jones was held in custody by the jailer at Newport.

The Russian wedding ceremony was performed yesterday in the Russian Orthodox Church, when Anastasia Knatovitch and Alexander Beliachevsky were married.

The new home of President Cleveland in Princeton is almost ready for his occupancy. Crowds are visiting it every day, but nobody is allowed to pass the portals. Mrs. Cleveland is expected there this week.

Page 10.

Celebrations to-day of Washington's Birthday will be numerous and of varied character.

Andrew Stumpf, an old burglar, was arrested in Brooklyn early yesterday after he had been caught in a room in Brooklyn and had savagely beaten its occupant.

Father Malone, at Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, in Brooklyn, yesterday eulogized Washington as our greatest President, and announced that a solemn mass will be celebrated at the church this morning.

Secretary Pinney of the Greater New York Charter Commission gave out a statement of the majority of the commission filed with him as a reply to the objections to the charter filed for record by Mayor Strong and Seth Low.

The Trustees or the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society yesterday accepted the offer of Emanuel Lehman of $100,000, to create a fund to help graduates of the asylum. The deed of gift will be completed when Mr. Lehman returns from the South, in about six weeks.

Miss Serena Rhinelander has given to St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church a building, nearly completed, to be called St. Christopher House, in East Eighty-eighth Street, and the lot on which it stands. It is to be devoted to mission work, but the gift will not be made absolute until eight years of satisfactory work has been done.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fires.—Page 2.
Railroads.—Page 5.

SEVENTY SHELLS FIRED

The Fleet of the Powers Attacks the Christian Insurgents Around Canea.

BRITISH CRUISER SHOOTS FIRST

An Ultimatum Sent to Col. Vassos, Commanding the Greek Forces, Forbidding Him to Make Any Attack on Canea.

CANEA, Feb. 21.—The Admirals commanding the foreign fleets here yesterday visited Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation, at his camp at Agnia. What transpired there has not been made public, but upon the return of the Admirals they invited the commander of the Greek warship Navarchos Miaoulis to visit them. The invitation was accepted, and when the commander met the Admirals he was informed that an attack would be made upon the Greek troops and the Greek warship if Col. Vassos advanced into the interior.

Subsequent to the interview the commander, accompanied by Rear Admiral Harris, commanding the British fleet, proceeded to the camp of Col. Vessos, who was informed as to the decision that had been arrived at by the commanding officers of the foreign fleets.

Shelled by the Powers' Fleet.

This morning the insurgents in the vicinity of Canea began firing on the town, despite the warnings that had been given. The firing was continued for some time, whereupon the Admirals of the foreign fleets ordered their vessels cleared for action, and soon the guns of the fleet were throwing shells into the insurgents' camp.

A British cruiser was the first of the warships to open fire, vessels of the other nations following in succession. Forty shells were fired.

The forts fired blank cartridges at the Greek dispatch boat Peineios, which had exchanged shots with a Turkish frigate. After shots had been fired by both vessels the frigate withdrew.

The German warship Kaiserin Augusta has arrived here and landed marines, who will share in the foreign occupation of the town.

The Ultimatum to Col. Vassos.

It has been learned that the ultimatum of the Admirals to Col. Vassos was against his attacking Canea. It apparently did not forbid him from marching into the interior of the island, where Col. Vassos purposes to occupy several strategic points.

One report states that the ultimatum declared that if the Greek troops or the insurgents approached any nearer to Canea than they were the fleet would shell them, but if they were quiet they would be permitted to land food.

Col. Vassos replied that he did not intend to attack Canea or the flags of the powers. He would remain on the defensive unless he was attacked.

Notwithstanding this assurance, fighting took place to-day on the hills to the east of the town. The combatants, who were Cretan Christians and Mussulmans only, were in plain view from the ships in the harbor. The reply of the Mussulmans to the fire of the Christians was very feeble, and it could easily be seen that they would be compelled to abandon their positions if the Christians pressed them. Their gun practice was so very poor that it excited ridicule on board the ships.

The main position of the Christians was in a hamlet on the ridge of the hills, where they had hoisted the flag of Greece. This position was about 4,000 yards from the warships.

Seventy Shells Fired.

At 4:30 o'clock the flagship displayed signals for the Dryad, Harrier, and Revenge and one vessel each of the Italian, German, and Russian squadrons to open fire on the Cretan position. The order was quickly complied with. The British vessels fired forty shells and the other vessels about thirty. The aim of the gunners was very good, and it was soon seen that the position of the insurgents was becoming untenable. In about ten minutes the Greek flag was hauled down, and as soon as it disappeared the order "Cease firing" was given, and the guns of the fleet immediately became silent.

Thereupon the flag was again hoisted on its staff. The rocks in the vicinity were crowded with Cretans. The Mussulmans, encouraged and emboldened by the assistance that had been given to them by the fleets of Christian Europe, now began a lively fusillade of the Cretans, who were engaged in removing their wounded. The Christians were evidently disspirited by the action of the fleets, and made no attempt to return the fire.

The action of the foreign warships has caused the deepest indignation here, and the supporters of the Sultan are bitterly denounced on all sides. It is declared that the powers in upholding Moslem rule by force of arms have made a melancholy and degrading spectacle that Greece will never forget.

CAPTURE OF FORT VOUKOULEIS.

A Battle in Which the Greeks Defeated the Turks.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Daily News's correspondent at Canea telegraphs a detailed account of the fighting at and the abandonment of Fort Voukoulis, which the Christians subsequently blew up with dynamite. The Moslems lost fifty killed in the fighting.

After the main body of Greek troops had returned to Platania from Voukoulis news arrived that 500 Turks and 500 Bashi Bazouks were attempting to advance from Canea, and that they were held in check in a defile by a force of 200 Cretans. Col. Vassos sent a battalion of infantry and a company of chasseurs to assist the Cretans. The country was difficult to traverse, being heavily wooded, but the Greeks managed to get through.

The Turks, when they learned of the approach of reinforcements, took positions on the heights, and for three hours made a desperate defense. The Greek troops were all young men who had never seen service, but they fought with admirable courage. They drove the Turks from one position to another, and captured the Towers of Ayah and Monkundra, and the barracks at Livadia, which they burned. The Moslems retreated, taking with them three cannon. The Greeks pursued them to within a mile of Canea, and then retired to Platania. The Turkish loss is unknown, but numbers of wounded were taken into Canea.

The Greeks suffered severely. Three officers were killed and one officer was severely wounded. The Athenian Students' Corps fought beside the troops.

A Fight in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 21.—The Cretan troubles led to a serious fight here to-day between a number of Greek and Turkish porters. Knives were freely used, and some of the combatants were dangerously wounded. All those who took part in the fight were arrested.

CHEERS FOR KING GEORGE.

The Grecian Monarch Makes a Speech to His Admirers.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch from Athens to the Central News says that the fleets of the powers to-day bombarded the insurgent positions in the vicinity of Canea. The dispatch adds that the Greek dispatch boat Peineios has exchanged shots with a Turkish frigate, but in this case also details are lacking and both reports are accepted under reserve.

It is reported that 700 Greek soldiers and a number of pieces of artillery have been landed at Kisamo Bay.

A British torpedo boat stopped the Greek steamer Laurium, which was landing provisions and munitions of war at Kolymbar Bay and escorted her to Canea.

The excitement in Athens continues without abatement, and the popular voice is loud for war if the annexation of Crete to Greece can be obtained in no other way. The populace demand that no attention be paid to the warnings and demands of the powers, but that Greece maintain her position in face of Europe. A vast crowd gathered this afternoon in front of the palace and repeatedly cheered the King and the royal Princess, whose actions meet with the fullest approbation.

The crowd finally became so demonstrative that the King appeared upon one of the balconies of the palace and addressed the people. He and the Government, he declared, were fulfilling the mandate of the entire Hellenic people in going to the aid of the struggling Cretan Christians, and in seeking to regain possession of the island. He added that he prayed that God would strengthen their efforts.

His Majesty concluded his address by thanking the people for the whole-hearted support they had given him.

The crowd became wild with delight over the words of King George, and the applause was deafening when he had concluded. Then, after crying again and again, "Long live Greece!" the crowd gradually dispersed.

King George Going to Crete.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The Lokal Anzeiger has a dispatch from Copenhagen saying that King George of Greece has telegraphed to his father, the King of Denmark, that he is going to Crete to command in person the Greek troops there.

Turkish Soldiers for Crete.

ATHENS, Feb. 21.—It is reported here that a Turkish transport, escorted by a British torpedo boat, is conveying 1,500 soldiers to Heraklion and Canea.

THE POLICY OF THE KAISER.

It Has Been Misrepresented and Misunderstood.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The latest phase of the Cretan position confirms the view taken by German official authorities that the acuteness of the crisis which prevailed last week is rapidly abating. Advices from Vienna say that Count Coluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, held a conference yesterday with the British and Russian Ambassadors to Austria, and as a result of the interview the Minister was able to communicate to Emperor Francis Joseph such reassuring news as justified the Emperor in making preparations to start for Cape Martin on Monday for a season of recreation. The situation now inspires no immediate disquietude, Greece has submitted, or at least will submit, to the behests of the united powers, and the outlook for a complete cessation of hostilities is extremely promising.

Whatever may be the ultimate result of the Kaiser's sudden intervention to prevent further aggressive action, the best German opinion credits his Majesty with having averted the gravest danger both to Greece and to Europe.

The policy of the Kaiser has in some quarters been misconstrued as merely following the lead of Russia, indifferent to the claims of the Cretans, or their Greek kinsfolk. But the more reasonable and least biased view of Berlin diplomacy is that throughout this Cretan trouble, it has aimed at dealing with Crete as an integral part of the whole Eastern question, without prejudice to the ultimate claims of Greece and Crete to have their mutual aspirations satisfied. The Sultan's confidence in the Kaiser's oft-expressed determination to maintain the territorial rights of the Porte has at this grave juncture given the representations made, independently through Baron Saurma von Jeltsch, perhaps greater weight than even the concerted representations of the Ambassadors. At Athens also, direct German diplomacy and the Kaiser's personal influence have been at work to prevent such a widespread outbreak of hostilities as would lead to a general conflagration in the Balkan Peninsula.

Outside of official circles, where the whole matter is that of concentrated interest in getting Greece to obey the great powers, the public feeling in Germany tends toward sympathy with the Greco-Cretan movement. It must be said, however, that there is no especially strong sentiment in favor of the Greeks.

SYMPATHY FOR GREECE IN ITALY.

The Position of the Government Made Daily More Difficult.

ROME, Feb. 21.—The popular agitation in Italy in favor of the union of Greece and Crete is increasing daily, and it makes the position of the Government difficult. Thirty members of the Chamber of Deputies have telegraphed congratulations to Athens upon the decided stand taken by Greece.

There were important popular manifestations in several towns to-day in favor of Greece. An enthusiastic meeting was held in Rome, which declared in favor of raising a volunteer corps to assist the Greeks in their attempt to free Crete of Turkish misrule.

After the meeting there was a manifestation in front of the Greek Legation, the crowd cheering King George and the Greek people.

An Appeal for the Cretans.

At a meeting of the Greeks of this city, at Webster Hall Wednesday, to devise means to help the Cretan refugees in Greece, a committee was appointed to collect funds for the purpose. This committee appeals to the public for aid. Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer of the committee, G. Lekas, care of Col. C. E. Sprague, President of the Dime Union Bank; to the Greek Consulate, 33 South William Street, or to the Chairman of the committee, Father Agathodoros, Archimandrite of the Greek Church, 78 West Eighty-third Street.

GEN. LEE IS INDIGNANT.

He Wants Warships Sent to Cuba to Enforce Justice for the American Suspects.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 21.—Rumors have prevailed all day here that something stirring occurred in Havana yesterday, though it cannot be confirmed as yet in any way. The story is that Gen. Lee is weary of his work, and is ready and anxious to resign if the Administration will not back him up in his latest case—that of freeing all American political suspects now in rank Spanish dungeons, or at least securing them a speedy civil trial, such as they are entitled to.

The case of Dr. Ruiz, it is claimed, brought this up. Gen. Lee investigated the so-called suicide report and discredited it. He cabled his suspicions to Secretary Olney, and was told to investigate. This he did, and then demanded of the Spaniards that the body be disinterred and a post mortem be had. This they refused. Secretary Olney upheld Gen. Lee, and finally it was agreed to by the Spaniards. The post mortem was held yesterday, it is said, and, while it revealed no actual traces of foul play, Gen. Lee decided that his information was such as almost to prove it. It is reported that he and Spanish officials had sharp words on the subject.

Gen. Lee then cabled Secretary Olney that the Administration must uphold him in his demand for the instant release of all Americans unjustly imprisoned as political suspects, or their speedy civil trial, this demand to be enforced with the presence of American warships. If not, then he would resign.

SHELLED BY FRENCH WARSHIPS

How the Authorities Settled the Trouble with the Natives of the Society Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 21.—Advices from Tahiti to-day give a full account of the latest conflict between the French authorities and the natives of the Society Islands.

French ships shelled the towns of the natives on the Island of Raiatea on Jan. 3, and in a fight on shore nearly a score of the blacks were killed and as many more wounded. But four of the French force were wounded.

Raiatea is an island lying northeast of Tahiti, and for a long time has given France a great deal of trouble. The natives are warlike, and refused to yield to the French, and this trouble grew out of the defiant attitude of the blacks. On Dec. 28 the Governor of Tahiti sent an ultimatum to the three chiefs and one "chiefess," who have been most pronounced in their defiance, allowing them four days in which to go to a certain island and make formal submission to the French authorities. The ultimatum was ignored, and after four days Gov. Gollet sent the ships Aube and Daguay-Trouin, with instructions to shell the native towns. The ships dropped shells in the villages and forest as long as there were any signs of life, and it is stated that many blacks were killed.

The warships found at Teviatea a war party of over 100 islanders, occupying a strong position in a deep ravine. Five hundred men were landed, and made a charge on the native position. The blacks, who were armed with only spears and war clubs, made a brave stand. The marines and soldiers used their rifles with deadly effect, and when seventeen of the natives had been killed, and as many more wounded, the survivors broke and fled. None of the Frenchmen was seriously hurt.

ATTACKED BY AN OCTOPUS.

Judge Theodore Tuttle of New Haven Has a Thrilling Experience on the Florida Coast.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 21.—Judge Theodore Tuttle of New Haven, Conn., had a thrilling experience here last night with a huge octopus.

The Judge went out fishing at Bears Cut. Suddenly a long, quivering tentacle reached up over the side of the boat and attached itself to his hand. Seizing a hatchet, he severed it. Another shot up beside the first one, and then another over the stern of the boat and two or three by the side. The Judge dealt many blows, severing the tentacles as fast as he could.

One caught him around the neck and another around his right arm. Shifting the hatchet to the other hand, the Judge managed to cut them both. Then the creature itself appeared, and several other tentacles.

The Judge grabbed a fish knife, and plunged it into the monster, and then struck the head several times with the hatchet.

The octopus finally succumbed and sank and the Judge rowed to the shore, suffering acute pain where the tentacles had touched him. Lotions were applied, and after a few hours he had recovered.

A huge forty-foot octopus was thrown up on the beach near St. Augustine a few weeks ago and several small ones were seen here lately, but this is the first instance ever known here of any one being attacked.

WANTS A SALOON FOR WOMEN.

Mae Martin Harper of Chicago Desires to Establish One.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 21.—Recent orders of the city Police Department regarding wine rooms and places where women can obtain drinkables in saloons prevent the gentler sex from indulging in the afternoon convivial glass, and a Chicago woman, Mae Martin Harper, comes to the rescue. She has written to inquire whether a feminine saloon could be run regularly in Minneapolis, and if it can she will set it going.

Lawyers are looking the matter up, and will send their report in due time to the enterprising lady. The proposed saloon will be operated by a woman, with women bartenders, and the male sex will be rigidly excluded.

Repeal of Missouri's Vagrancy Law.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 21.—The Legislature yesterday repealed the vagrancy law which was passed several years ago, and there is now no statute in Missouri for the punishment of vagrants. The law repealed permitted persons convicted of vagrancy to be sold by the Sheriffs of the different counties from a block, as were negroes in times of slavery.

St. Louis Banks Consolidate.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—The negotiations for the consolidation of the Third National and Chemical National Banks were completed yesterday. Under the agreement the Third National takes all assets and assumes all liabilities, practically buying out the Chemical. No change at present will be made in the officers of the Third National.

GARY TALKS OF M'KINLEY

Tells How He Fought with Him in 1888 to Have Sherman Nominated for President.

M'KINLEY STUCK BY SHERMAN.

The Major Might Have Had the Nomination Himself, Mr. Gary Says, but Insisted that It Must Be Sherman or No One from Ohio.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 21.—When James A. Gary, the Southern representative in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet, returned from Canton to-day, he found over 1,000 congratulatory telegrams and letters piled on his desk. He said he could not state what portfolio he would have, but intimated that he expected to be the Postmaster General. Speaking of his relations with Mr. McKinley in the past, Mr. Gary said:

"I have known Major McKinley for a good many years. My first intimate experience with him was in 1888, at the National Convention, when I was a member of the Sherman campaign committee of seven men, of which Major McKinley, being head of the Ohio delegation, was Chairman. It was during that National Convention that I learned to love McKinley. He could have been President of the United States then had he wished, but he went there in the interest of Senator Sherman, and stood by him to the last.

"I also was a member of the Sherman campaign committee at the convention of 1880, when James A. Garfield was Chairman of it and head of the Ohio delegation, as McKinley was in 1888. Just in the same manner that Garfield could not make Sherman the nominee, but could and did get the nomination himself, could Major McKinley have acted in 1888.

"We used to have committee meetings in one of the bedrooms at the hotel each night, and report what we had done. I remember one night Major McKinley came in and threw himself down on the bed, completely exhausted. We asked him what was the matter, and he said:

"'I have been to every delegation and made them promise not to vote for me. It must be Sherman or no one, with us.'

"One of the committee—I think it was Dennison—got up from his chair and put his arm around the Major's neck and said: "'You will never regret this, McKinley. It will make you President some day.'"

Mr. Gary declined to say a word as to the policy of the Administration or the distribution of patronage.

MR. PORTER IN WASHINGTON.

Getting Ready for His Work as Secretary to the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—John Addison Porter, who is to be secretary to President McKinley, is in this city for a brief visit. He has been ill at Hartford with a severe attack of the grip since his appointment, and not until now has he had an opportunity to reach the capital to make himself acquainted with the preparations for the inauguration and to consult personally with Private Secretary Thurber about the duties of the post he soon will occupy.

This afternoon he called upon Secretary of War Lamont to talk with him about the experience of the most accomplished private secretary the White House ever held.

Mr. Porter's plans are not matured fully, but he probably will make early arrangements to transfer his family from Hartford, which he will leave with great reluctance, and will find a home in Washington as convenient to the White House as possible. He probably will go to Hartford to-morrow, to return to Washington about the end of the week, when he will remain here until the arrival of Major McKinley, just before the inauguration.

CABINET TALK AT CANTON.

Possible That McCook May Be the Secretary of the Interior.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 21.—Gov. William O. Bradley of Kentucky and Bishop Walden of Cincinnati were the only callers on the President-elect to-day. Gov. Bradley arrived early this morning and took dinner with the President-elect. He left for Cleveland in the middle of the afternoon to have a talk with Mr. Hanna, and was accompanied by Col. Myron T. Herrick. Mr. Hanna is expected here Tuesday, and there will be several other prominent visitors in Canton this week.

J. J. McCook of New York probably will be here, and if he comes he is likely to receive an offer of a Cabinet portfolio. His appointment has not yet been decided upon, but it is thought here that the chances are that he will be the New York man in Major McKinley's Cabinet. Mr. McCook will not be Attorney General. The belief to-night is that he will have an opportunity to accept the portfolio of the Interior Department.

If this arrangement should be made, McKenna of California probably would be the Attorney General.

Major McKinley did not attend church to-day and was not feeling quite as well as yesterday, though it was said he was in no danger of a collapse. Capt. H. O. Heistand, Major McKinley's private secretary, who has been confined to his bed with the grip for several days, is much improved in health, and expects to resume his duties by the middle of the week.

THE ENGLISH AMBASSADORSHIP.

Reported in London that John Hay Will Succeed Bayard.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—G. W. Smalley, the American correspondent of The Times, definitely affirms that President-elect McKinley has offered the post of Ambassador to Great Britain to Col. John Hay, and that the offer has been accepted, subject to a contingency so remote that it need not be discussed.

Will Be Gage's Private Secretary.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Frank A. Vanderlip, assistant managing editor of The Economist, has accepted the position of private secretary to the coming Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage. Mr. Vanderlip said the place had been proffered shortly after Mr. Gage had concluded to accept a portfolio in President McKinley's Cabinet. Mr. Vanderlip is a naturalized citizen, thirty-two years old, and unmarried.

Merriam and the Austrian Ministry.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 21.—Ex-Gov. Merriam has retired from the Presidency of the Merchants' National Bank, and Vice President Kenneth Clarke was elected to succeed him. This action would seem to give color to recent statements that Merriam will become Minister to Austria.

GEN. HARRISON'S DAUGHTER.

A Girl Was Born to the ex-President of the United States in Indianapolis Yesterday Morning.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—Gen. Benjamin Harrison is the father of a little girl, who arrived at the Delaware Street mansion at 5 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Harrison and the daughter are progressing finely.

Indianapolis society has been on the qui vive for this announcement. Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Harrison's sister, was present, having come from New York some weeks ago. The little girl is a finely formed child and weighs eight and three-quarters pounds. She had not been on earth more than a few minutes before demonstrating the fact that she is possessed of a strong pair of lungs. The little one's wardrobe is all in pure white, though a faint shade of blue appears in the ribbons and in the fittings of the cradle.

Gen. Harrison slept none during the night and asked that his daughter be brought to him shortly after her arrival. As soon as he was assured that his wife was free from danger, he seemed delighted with the little one, and if there was in his mind any disappointment that it was not a boy, he gave no indication of it. This morning was the first Sunday since his return from the Summer sojourn in the mountains that Gen. Harrison has not occupied the family pew in the First Presbyterian Church. The announcement of the arrival had reached the church, however, and Gen. and Mrs. Harrison were the recipients of flowers and little notes of congratulation during the day.

The first news of the birth of the young lady received in this city came early yesterday morning in a telegram to Lieut. J. H. Parker of 40 East Thirty-eighth Street, from his wife, who is a sister of Mrs. Harrison, and who is now with her in Indianapolis. It told that the hour of arrival was 5 A. M., and that mother and child were doing well.

Lieut. Parker was private secretary to President Harrison during his Administration, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Dimmick, made her home with his family until her marriage in May last.

MR. CARNEGIE'S EXPECTATIONS

An Heir Promised to the Great Steel Works Proprietor.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 21.—The officials of the Carnegie Steel Company are on the tiptoe of expectancy over an event that is expected to take place in the house of Carnegie next week. Mr. Carnegie's partners, all of whom are blessed with children, are as happy as schoolboys over the news.

Mrs. Carnegie, who was a Miss Whitfield of New York, is now at Greenwich, Conn. Mr. Carnegie, who wanted to be here to attend the season's opening of the Art Gallery which bears his name, has sent word that he will be unable to come.

The couple have been married ten years and have had no children.

BIG FIRE IN GRAND FORKS.

Loss Estimated at $225,000—Mercury 25 Degrees Below Zero.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Feb. 21.—Fire this morning destroyed Thomas Beare's dry goods store, the clothing store of Ephraim Brothers, the shoe store of Rand Brothers, and the hardware store of Higham Brothers, in the Syndicate Block.

There were a number of narrow escapes of residents of the block, who got out of their homes in their night clothes. The thermometer was 25° below zero.

The loss is estimated at $225,000, and insurance at half that amount.

ASKED WHO WAS ELECTED.

Capt. Corning Had Not Yet Heard About McKinley's Success.

The British ship Howard D. Troop of Glasgow arrived in Quarantine yesterday afternoon from Kobe, Japan, after a tedious passage of 154 days. Owing to the prevalence of plague and smallpox in the Far East, Health Officer Doty decided to hold the vessel in quarantine for a thorough disinfection. All are well on board.

The only vessel spoken during the long passage was a Norwegian ship from Delagoa Bay, for Pensacola. Capt. Corning, although sailing under the British flag, resides in Brooklyn, and was anxious to learn who was to be the next President of the United States. He bore down close to the Norwegian, hailed her skipper, who apparently was not in a communicative mood, and would not reply, and it was only when the Sandy Hook pilot boarded the vessel that he learned that Mr. McKinley had been elected.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen rapidly in the lake region and to the west of the Rocky Mountains. It has fallen on the Atlantic coast, and generally through the Southern States and central valleys. It has also fallen north of Dakota. There is a depression of considerable energy central over Missouri, and the barometer is highest north of Lake Superior. It is much warmer on the Atlantic coast, and decidedly colder in the Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, and upper lake region. Rain has prevailed from the Middle Atlantic States and North Carolina westward to Missouri. Local snows are reported from the lower lake region, near Lake Superior, and generally throughout the Northwest, and at Northern Rocky Mountain stations. The rainfall has been heavy in Kentucky, West Virginia, and the southern portions of Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri. The weather has been generally fair in New England and New York, and from Georgia westward to Texas. The indications are that threatening weather and rain will prevail over the Middle Atlantic States and northern portions of the South Atlantic States, and thence westward to the Mississippi Valley. The cloudiness will increase, with showers in the Southwest, with colder northerly winds Monday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	11	34	35
6 A. M.	12	35	36
9 A. M.	14	32	37
12 M.	17	30	42
4 P. M.	18	51	50
6 P. M.	18	48	48
9 P. M.	16	44	45
12 P. M.	16	35	41

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41¾
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1896	15
Corresponding date for last 20 years	33

HANNA TO BE A SENATOR

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio Announces that He Will Appoint Him to Succeed John Sherman.

MAKES A PUBLIC STATEMENT.

The Governor Trusts the Action He Proposes to Take Will Meet with the Approval of the People.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 21.—Gov. Bushnell issued the following statement this evening:

"It had been my intention to make no announcement in relation to the action I would take in the matter of an appointment to fill the prospective vacancy in the Ohio representation in the United States Senate until the vacancy actually existed. But on account of the manifest interest of the people and their desire to know what will be done, I deem it best now to make the following statement:

"When Senator Sherman resigns to enter the Cabinet of President McKinley, I will appoint to succeed him the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna of Cuyahoga County, to serve until his successor is chosen by the Seventy-third General Assembly of the State.

"I trust this action will meet with the approval of the people.

"ASA S. BUSHNELL."

Gov. Bushnell said to-night that he would be a candidate for the nomination of Governor before the Republican State Convention this year, and for that alone.

He would not be a candidate for election to the Senate by the Legislature now, and probably never would be.

The Governor said he had not reached the determination to appoint Mr. Hanna suddenly. It had been in his mind for several weeks, but it was his idea that he ought not to announce his intention publicly until the vacancy existed.

Gov. Bushnell scouted the idea that he had been induced to appoint Chairman Hanna by the fact that George B. Cox of Cincinnati had declared for him. Gov. Bushnell said he had taken in consideration the distinguished services of Mr. Hanna to the party, and also had been influenced by the request of Mr. Sherman, a man of high standing in the party, that Mr. Hanna be appointed to succeed him. It seemed incumbent upon him to bestow the honor on Mr. Hanna.

State Chairman Charles L. Kurtz was asked if he indorsed the Governor's action. His answer was:

"I have nothing at all to say about it."

HANNA SAYS NOTHING.

Will Do His Talking When He Gets Official Notification.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 21.—When a dispatch from Columbus was shown Mr. Hanna to-night announcing that Gov. Bushnell would appoint him United States Senator to fill Senator Sherman's unexpired term, the National Chairman refused absolutely to discuss the matter.

"I don't doubt the authenticity of the telegram," said he. "But I haven't received any official announcement from the Governor or any one else, so you will have to excuse me from discussing the matter, and I will say nothing until the official appointment does come."

MR. HANNA'S CAREER.

Successful in Both Business and Politics—Worth $5,000,000.

Marcus Alonzo Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who will be John Sherman's successor in the United States Senate, is nearly sixty years of age, having been born in Columbiana County, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1837. He comes of a Quaker family, though he attends the Episcopalian Church almost exclusively, his wife being a member of that church.

Hanna received a very good education for a Western boy. He was graduated from the Cleveland High School, and was then sent for a year to the Western Reserve College at Hudson. He was a leader in his classes, as he has always been in business and politics.

Mr. Hanna began his commercial career as a vessel owner and grocer, in company with his father. He gradually increased his business and possessions, until he became the owner of a great shipbuilding plant and iron and coal mines, besides having large railroad and real estate interests. He is said to be worth $5,000,000.

For many years he has been the most influential business man in Cleveland, and although it is not generally understood, he has been a power in politics since Garfield's preliminary canvass for the Presidency.

Mr. Hanna was among the first to recognize the availability of both Garfield and McKinley for the Presidency, and in each case he was the power that gave direction and irresistible force to the movement which led up to the White House.

He was not known to have political aspirations for himself until after McKinley's election, when the public was informed that Mr. Hanna purposed to spend the next four years in Washington. Naturally it was supposed that he was to enter the Cabinet, but in time the fact developed that Mr. Sherman was to become Secretary of State, while Mr. Hanna would step into his place in the Senate if he could.

Mr. Hanna has been a delegate to several of the National Republican Conventions, twice going in Sherman's interests. He started the business men's movement during Garfield's campaign, which was a potent factor in the election. President Cleveland appointed Mr. Hanna one of the five Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad during his first term.

Mrs. Hanna is recognized as a social leader.

INSANE PATIENT CREMATED.

Fire Destroys the Mahoning County Infirmary, Near Canfield, Ohio.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 21.—Fire which started about midnight last night burned the Mahoning County Infirmary, situated near Canfield, ten miles west of here, and one insane patient, named William Hartzell, was cremated. There were 235 patients in the infirmary, a number of whom were helpless paralytics. There were also many insane patients, but all escaped except Hartzell. The property loss is estimated at $50,000, on which there is $31,500 insurance. The County Commissioners met to-day, and will arrange for the care of the inmates in other institutions until a new building is erected.

CRUSHED ON THE ELEVATED

Lormin Vetter Either Jumped or Fell Directly in Front of an Engine.

NEARLY EVERY BONE BROKEN.

Death Followed in Two Hours—Apparently a Deliberate Suicide—He First Gave His Name as Louis Bearthur.

Just as a South Ferry train of the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad was slowing down to stop at the Cortlandt Street station yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, an elderly, well-dressed man fell or jumped in front of the engine, and was injured so badly that he died two hours later, in the Hudson Street Hospital. The accident theory is not accepted by the police, who have made the record as a suicide.

Not many passengers were on the station platform at the time, and these were at the northern end. The stranger walked to the extreme southern end and stood alone. Ticket Chopper M. Glynn, who saw the occurrence, said the man waited until the train was very near him and then deliberately went up the two steps of the raised platform and threw himself in front of the engine. He had apparently arranged his jump so that he had barely time to touch the rails before the engine was upon him. The air-brakes were already on at the time, but the engine went twenty feet further before it was stopped. Engineer George Wood, assisted by other trainmen and Glynn, carried the man to the station platform. His left arm was cut off, while his other hung broken and useless. About his body were numerous cuts, and his right leg was crushed.

Despite his injuries, the man was conscious and gave his name as Louis Beathur, aged sixty years, of No. 207 West Eightieth Street. It was impossible to get any further information from him. The police accepted the story of the ticket chopper and several passengers, and put the case down as suicide, but later Peter O'Neill, a porter who carries packages to the ferries, said that two witnesses of the affair told him that Beathur had slipped on a banana peel which ascending the two steps as the train approached the south end of the platform, where he was standing, and had fallen headlong in front of the engine, which was about to be brought to a stop.

Detective Gelderman of the Church Street Station stated at a late hour that after investigating the case, he felt sure it was a case of suicide. Vetter sat on a coal box at the south end of the platform and deliberately jumped to the tracks in front of the engine. He further stated that it took two policemen to hold the man down on his back on the platform while awaiting the arrival of the ambulance, and that the man cried continually, "Let me die, let me die."

At the hospital the physicians said that nearly every bone in the man's body was broken, and that his death was certain. They were unable to find out anything about him.

At 207 West Eightieth Street every one denied any knowledge of the dead man. The janitor of the building also said that he had never heard of Louis Vetter, and was confident that he had never lived in the building. Later in the night Gottlieb Eisele of 409 West Thirty-eighth Street, whose card was found in Vetter's pockets, called at the hospital, but was unable to identify the man. He did not remember having ever seen him.

The body was identified at 1:30 o'clock this morning as that of Lormin Vetter, fifty-five years old, of 207 West Eighteenth Street, a blacksmith.

The identification was made by his son, William, and Dr. Arthur E. Elfe of 175 West Tenth Street, the family physician, who had been to Police Headquarters to search for traces of the missing man.

The son William was overcome with grief when he found his father dead and mangled as the hospital. Mr. Vetter said that his father had not been well for three weeks past, and was suffering from nervousness, caused by trouble of a private nature. He had never intimated suicidal intentions, and though he had not worked since his illness, he had been about the house.

Yesterday he was sent out for a trip to Central Park, and as he had not returned at a late hour last night fears for his safety led to the search. Dr. Elfe stated that he had attended the sick man for nervous prostration for three weeks past, but saw no mental derangement.

CROWDS TO SEE DR. POTTER.

An Extra Policeman Is Required to Keep the Sidewalk Clear.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter again drew large crowds to his residence at 162 Second Avenue yesterday. He communicated with his friends in the manner which he adopted several weeks ago, and many letters were drawn up by means of his fishline.

The doctor said that his son, Sterling Potter, was slightly better from the fever, from which he had been ill for several days. Dr. Potter says that the disease was caused by parties who shut off the drainage pipes, preventing the flushing necessary in the house. Dr. Gunn was admitted to see Dr. Potter's son during the day, and again last night. Dr. Gunn says that the patient was doing well, but will need the care of a trained nurse. One was procured last night, and admittance was gained to the house, the guard not interfering.

The crowd around the place was so large last night that Ernest Denicke, the druggist, who occupies the corner store, requested the police to keep the sidewalk and the entrance to his place of business clear. An extra policeman was placed on duty there. Capt. Reynolds, the former leader of the guard, was not on duty last night, having been replaced by another man.

Two Visits from Burglars.

Burglars paid two visits to the Jones Lithographing Company's offices, at 92 and 94 Fifth Avenue Saturday night at 10 o'clock and Sunday morning at 2 o'clock. Both times they awakened Manager Hess and Mrs. Hess, who live up stairs, and were frightened away. There have been many attempts at burglary on Fifth Avenue within late months.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 21.—Jacob Neace, one of the murderers of Deputy United States Marshal Byrd, died in jail to-day of pneumonia.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 21.—In a quarrel at the bar in the Central House at midnight last night, Frederick Garsden stabbed Emil Lundquist, inflicting seven wounds, from the effects of which it is believed Lundquist will die.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 21.—The Rev. E. S. Rousmaniere, rector of Grace Episcopal Church in this city, to-day announced to his parishioners that he had declined the call recently tendered him by St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Feb. 21.—Notices were posted at the Johnson works Saturday morning, announcing that the switch works, which had been closed down since Saturday, Feb. 13, would resume operations Wednesday. Over 1,000 men will be put to work.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 21.—Counsel for "Mike" Ryan, the "green-goods king," whose conviction and sentence in the court here have been confirmed by the Supreme Court, announce they will carry the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals. If he is beaten there, Ryan will have to serve two and a half years in prison and pay a fine of $1,000.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 21.—Mrs. Sallie T. Sawrie has filed a bill asking separation from her husband, W. S. Sawrie. The defendant is the leading wholesale broker in this city, and is now at his orange grove, near Orlando, Fla. The wife charges that her husband drove her from his magnificent home in East Nashville more than two weeks ago, and then left the city.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Feb. 21.—The body of Mrs. Rolin Hewitt, wife of a surfman, who disappeared Tuesday, was found to-day in Magnolia Lake, after that body of water had been drained in the search for her body. Mrs. Hewitt committed suicide while mentally unbalanced over religion. Before leaving home, she wrote a note to her husband, saying that for her the kingdom of heaven was at hand.

THE NEBRASKA SHORTAGES.

Ex-Auditor Moore Called on for a Settlement—Legal Proceedings Probable.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 21.—Attorney General Smyth has served written notice on ex-Auditor Eugene Moore demanding that he turn over to the State Treasury the amount of his alleged shortage, $23,000. Treasurer Meserve has made a similar demand.

This is accepted as preliminary to legal action, criminal and civil, which will be begun this week.

It is believed nothing will be done in the alleged shortage of ex-Treasurer Bartley until the legislative investigation committee reports.

LONG LIST OF SHORTAGES.

It Includes Many ex-Officers of an Indiana County.

WATERLOO, Ind., Feb. 21.—W. H. Ernst, expert accountant, who for three months has been investigating the financial affairs of this county, has made his final report to the County Commissioners, and it is announced that the total amount of shortages of all officials and ex-officials exceed $30,000.

It is found that a number of other officials are short in accounts besides ex-Treasurer Fair and ex-Clerk Moody. The amounts of the shortages alleged by the accountant are as follows: ex-Treasurer D. W. Fair, $12,000; ex-Auditor H. N. Coffinberry, (deceased,) $55; ex-Treasurer Reuben Sarovel, $3,590; ex-Clerk D. D. Moody, $27; ex-Surveyor J. Hook, $26; Sheriff Stroh, $0; ex-Surveyor Van Aukens, $6. Others whose names are not yet announced are short sums ranging from $3 to $4,000.

Cases against all will be brought in the next term of court.

INDIAN TROUBLE IN ARIZONA.

The Papagos Attack a Jail in Which Their Chief Was Confined, and Four of Them Are Killed.

NOGALES, Arizona, Feb. 21.—At El Plomo, west of here, there is serious Indian trouble. For three weeks, since the Government had a misunderstanding over a lot of cattle with a band of Papago Indians, there has been trouble with the leaders, with prospects for bloodshed. At the same time Gov. Raymon Carral sent a new Commissario of Police to this station.

Carral sent to the chief of the Papagos, known as Pablo, to settle the former difficulty. Sunday morning the chieftain entered the town with about twenty-five armed retainers. Clement E. Hazard, the Commissario, instantly arrested Pablo, and put him in jail. That afternoon fifty Indians attacked the jail, intending to liberate the prisoner. Four Indians were killed and three severely wounded.

Fearing another attack, the women and children were assembled on a surrounding hill near the offices of the Mexican Mining and Developing Company. A courier was sent for aid, and about Monday night five men armed with twenty rifles and a supply of ammunition arrived here. When the courier left Wednesday there was much apprehension, owing to the fact that on the previous evening Chief Pablo attacked his guard and was killed with a knife that he tried to use in escaping.

STUDENTS STARTED THE FIRES.

Two Women Suspended from Wesleyan College in Georgia.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 21.—The Methodists of this State are wrought up over a discovery in Wesleyan College, involving two of the young women students, who have been suspended from the college. The Wesleyan Female College is a fashionable institution, as well as a Church establishment.

Several attempts have been made lately to fire the building. Suspicion rested first on one servant and then on another, but finally the theory was formed that the incendiary might be one of the students. An investigation carefully made resulted in the discovery that the fires were the work of two students, one of whom, it is believed, is afflicted with pyromania.

The college authorities endeavored to keep these facts from public knowledge. They have succeeded in suppressing the names of the two young women, but it is understood they belong to two of the best families in the State.

WILL INVESTIGATE FURTHER.

The Deaths of Mrs. Chapin and Mr. Mead in Falls Village.

FALLS VILLAGE, Conn., Feb. 21.—There were no important developments to-day in the investigation of the deaths of Mrs. William H. Chapin, the wife of the Postmaster here, and Charles F. Mead, both of whom were found dead yesterday morning at the Chapin home with bullet wounds in their heads. The funeral of Mrs. Chapin was to take place at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, but Medical Examiner Skiff has not yet granted a burial permit.

The Medical Examiner said to-night that he had decided to pursue the investigation further. He had learned some things bearing on the case since the tragedy occurred, and he would investigate certain stories that have been reported to him by villagers. For this reason he has not yet granted a permit for the burial of the bodies.

The funeral of Mead will take place on Tuesday.

Dr. Haldeman's Idea of Jonah.

The subject of the discourse delivered by the Rev. Dr. I. N. Haldeman, at the First Baptist Church, Seventy-ninth Street and the Boulevard, last evening was "Does Jesus Indorse Jonah? If Jonah Goes, Must Jesus Go?" Among other things he said: "The minister who can get up in his pulpit and utter words that are seized upon by infidels and unbelievers with applause, and turned into arguments against the Gospel of Jesus Christ has missed his vocation. He is not a preacher of Christ; he is an enemy; a Judas, seeking to betray the Master whom he professes to serve, and it would be better for him to go out and commit suicide. He had better go and hang himself; yes, far better, rather than lead astray the souls of the young, shipwrecking them, and sending them to everlasting condemnation." The speaker said that if the story of Jonah was a myth the Divinity of Christ was a myth also.

Declared from the Suburban.

The following have been declared out of the Suburban Handicap to be raced at Sheepshead Bay track next June: Bright Phoebus, owned by H. H. Hunn; Ben Halliday, Eastin and Larabie, owners; Arbuckle, E. W. Heffner, owner. There are forty-two horses still eligible for the race.

The Broadway Stakes for three-year-olds, $5,000, of the Brooklyn Jockey Club to be run at the Spring meeting, will close Monday, March 1. This is a new race. The winner receives $4,000, second horse $600, and the third horse $400. Distance, one mile and a sixteenth.

Twins in Size, Shape and Activity.

This is what those important little organs, the kidneys, are when healthy. In disorder they may differ in all three particulars. Disease usually destroys them successively, not simultaneously, and one may be active while the other is semi-paralyzed. Give to both a healthful impulse, without exciting them, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which forestalls such dreadful maladies as Bright's disease and diabetes. Use the Bitters, also, for malarial, bilious, rheumatic, nervous, bowel, and kidney trouble.

SNOWSLIDES IN COLORADO.

At Least Two Lives Were Lost Within the Last Twenty-four Hours.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 21.—Snowslides have wrought much damage and at least two lives were lost in the last twenty-four hours. Mail Carrier E. J. Bell, who was supposed to be dead, has saved himself, and about the only damage apparent, excepting his very weak condition, is a few frozen toes. Bell was caught in a slide under about twenty-five feet of snow. Rescuing parties took off fifteen feet directly over him, and then gave him up for dead. He lay unconscious until about 8 o'clock this morning. When his senses returned he heard water trickling down. This water had brought him air, and saved his life. He dug to the stream and then to the surface. Then he walked three miles to the nearest house, and fell unconscious as soon as he realized he was saved.

James Petty was carried over a precipice with a pack train yesterday, most of the burros being killed and himself only slightly injured.

A snow slide caught the cabin of the Cleopatra Mine, near Pitkin, killing Martin Mortley and injuring his three partners. Mortley's relatives live in Pennsylvania.

At Ophir, Col., a snow slide demolished the railroad station and twelve freight cars. The station agent and his wife were in the building at the time eating dinner. Timbers fell in just such a shape that the man was but slightly injured, and his wife did not receive a single bruise. About as rapidly as the roads have been opened they have been closed by more slides.

MAN KILLED, ANOTHER DYING.

Pennsylvania Miner Shoots Two Other Miners.

HAZLETON, Penn., Feb. 21.—A shooting affray occurred at Milnesville, this county, this afternoon, in which one man was killed and another wounded so badly that he cannot recover. Yesterday was pay day at the collieries, and the men began to celebrate.

There had been a row, and a number of the countrymen of Joseph Kuglich began to throw stones at him.

He turned on the crowd, and, opening fire with a revolver, instantly killed Joseph Braddock and fatally wounded "Mike" Koshack.

Kuglich escaped.

LOST THE DIAMANT AT SEA.

A Gale Parted the Hausers by Which She Was Being Towed.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The British steamer Galileo, arrived to-day from London. This is the steamer which made an unsuccessful attempt to tow the disabled German tank steamer Diamant into the port of Halifax, N. S. The Captain of the Galileo reports that he sighted the Diamant Feb. 10 in latitude 43.42 north, longitude 45.44 west. The latter had lost her propeller and signaled for assistance. The Galileo took the disabled vessel in tow, but in latitude 43.17, longitude 57.33, about 8 A. M., during a severe gale, the hawsers parted and the Diamant disappeared from view.

MR. GARY'S SEVEN DAUGHTERS.

They Will Be an Attractive Addition to Washington Society.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 21.—The seven daughters of James A. Gary of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet are typical Baltimore beauties, and will be an attractive addition to Washington society. Mr. Gary's family will occupy their handsome country estate near this city during the Summer, but next Fall he will close his big mansion in Baltimore and take a house in Washington.

The daughters are Mrs. Harold Randolph, Mrs. Henry Janes, Mrs. Eugene Leverling, Jr., Miss Ida Gary, whose wedding to Francis Pegram will take place in April; Miss Lily Gary, Miss Jessie Gary, and Miss Madeline Gary.

While they are all fond of society, they likewise have other interests, and are not what would be called devotees to society. The married daughters all reside in Baltimore, and will assist their mother and single sisters in social functions at the capital.

WILLIAM STEINITZ DEAD.

The Chess Player Passes Away in a Moscow Institute.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Daily Mail has a dispatch from Paris stating that Steinitz, the chess player, has died at Dr. Moroseff's institute in Moscow, to which he was recently taken, after losing his mental balance.

William Steinitz was born May 14, 1836, at Prague, Bohemia, where he was also educated, finishing his studies, however, at the Polytechnic Institute, in Vienna. He early attained distinction as a chess player, and by his defeat of the late Prof. Andersen, in 1886, won the match championship of the world. He took part in many tournaments, and among the well-known players he was matched against were Blackburne, Bird Gunsberg, Zuckertort, Martinez, McKenzie, Tschigorin, Golmayo, Vasquez, and Pillsbury. In 1883 he settled in the United States, where, two years later, he became editor of The International Chess Magazine. In 1889 he published the first part of a work entitled "The Modern Chess Instructor."

GREAT FLOODS IN KENTUCKY.

Much Damage to Property in the Eastern Section.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 21.—Rain has fallen in torrents all over Eastern Kentucky for the past forty-eight hours, and a universal flood is raging over that section. The mountainous character of the country makes the sudden rising of the streams unusually dangerous, and from reports already received it is believed there has been loss of life as well as of much property.

On the North Fork of the Kentucky River the greatest damage so far reported seems to have been done. A portion of the town of Jackson is under water, the sawmill and several million feet of lumber belonging to Day Brothers are in danger of being swept away, while the pump factory is threatened. The Lexington and Eastern Railroad has abandoned all its trains above Stanton.

In Bell County great damage is reported. Yellow Creek has overflowed, and seventy-five families in Middlesborough have been rendered homeless. The dam of the reservoir which furnishes Middlesborough with water is in danger of giving way. Should this occur, the large brewery and ice factory, a short distance below the dam, will be swept away.

The known damage amounts to many thousands, and it is certain that great suffering will result from the unprecedented floods.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.

1:10 A. M.—213 West Twenty-seventh Street, Georgs Gessel; damage, $5.

2 A. M.—172 East Eighty-ninth Street, John Winters; damage, $300.

4:45 A. M.—Foot of Pier 7, East River, R. B. Baker, canalboat; damage trifling.

9 A. M.—232 West Twenty-fifth Street, Mrs. Augusta Herz, dwelling; damage, $300.

9 A. M.—2,679 Eighth Avenue, Lizzie Luch and others; damage, $275.

9 A. M.—Sedgwick Avenue and Giles Street, cloak contractor; damage, $25.

2:30 P. M.—122 Greene Street, J. G. Ascher, furs; damage, $100.

—8:15 P. M.—94 Bank Street; Robert Lusk; damage, $50.

ORGANIZING THE SENATE

Numerous Changes Will Occur in the Committees When the Extra Session of Congress Is Called.

DAVIS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hill, Brice, Voorhees, Vilas, and Other Influential Democrats Will Disappear from Their Accustomed Places—Some Close Calculations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Having forty-five votes in sight, or expecting to have them by good management, the Republicans of the Senate are devoting some thought to several problems that must be confronted after March 3.

On March 4 the President will be inaugurated, and Congress will at once be in extra session. The latest Senatorial elections have furnished the Republicans with forty-two votes upon which they can undoubtedly depend. Two provisional votes will be obtained from Nevada and from South Dakota, and one is about certain to come from Kentucky. These, with the vote of Vice President Hobart in case of a tie, will enable the Republicans to carry out any plan of organization decided upon in caucus.

It is not the intention of the Democrats to oppose the contemplated reorganization by the Republicans, for the very good reason that a fight against the Republicans would have no other result than will be secured by graceful acquiescence. The Republicans will be permitted to choose a President pro tempore, and the schedule of committees offered by them will be accepted. So, too, will be the distribution of patronage, and as this is expected to include the retention of Col. Bright as Sergeant at Arms, a man and officer satisfactory to all parties under the circumstances, the most important business to come before the Senate in the course of the work of reorganization will be the recasting of the standing and select committees.

There can be no reason for changing the Finance Committee's Chairman, the venerable and wise senior Senator from Vermont, and Mr. Morrill will remain at its head. But the places of Senators Sherman and Voorhees must be filled, and the Republicans will endeavor to exert the influence of their majority to obtaining a better vote for sound money than they have in that committee, which now stands for free coinage. As Senator Jones of Nevada is a member of that committee, and is for free coinage, and it is by the aid of his vote that the Republicans hope to be able to push through any scheme of reorganization, it must be assumed that he does not contemplate being shifted from the committee in consequence of his money views. Then it is essential that a tariff majority shall be within reach on that committee. If Mr. Jones has signified his willingness to vote for a tariff bill, it will be necessary only to get a protectionist in Sherman's place, but the temptation will be to put a weak Democrat in place of Voorhees, possibly some Democrat who would be a moderate protectionist in inclination while formally loyal to the policy of the party.

Allison on Appropriations.

Senator Allison will hold on to the chief place on Appropriations, from which committee Call, Blackburn, and Brice, Democrats, will disappear, although Call may have the place kept open for him in case he should be re-elected. Mr. Hale, who is second on that committee, will become Chairman of Naval Affairs, in place of Cameron, and give up the Chairmanship of Printing, thus making room for a new member on Appropriations. Senator Teller is at the head of the Committee on Claims. He may be permitted to remain there, but not with any expectation that such recognition of his worth is to be repaid by votes for Republican measures. Below him are in order Stewart and Allen, Populists, and then Burrows, Republican; but Burrows may aspire to be Chairman of Coast Defenses. Hawley would naturally succeed Squire as Chairman of the Coast Defense Committee, but Hawley is already Chairman of Military Affairs, while Proctor, of Vermont, who stands ahead of Burrows, is already Chairman of Agriculture. He may prefer to give up this last committee and get in touch with the War Department by going on Coast Defenses, thus affording Mr. Burrows a chance to struggle for Teller's place on Claims or for the head of the Committee on Agriculture, which Proctor now has.

When Senator Sherman leaves the Senate for the Department of State he will afford Senator Frye the chance to become Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. But Mr. Frye has repeatedly expressed a reluctance to take that committee. There is more than one reason for this reluctance, but it is safe to assume that the chief one is the Senator's conviction that he can be of more use to his constituents and to the country as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, which he now is, than by surrendering that place for a new one in a field in which he would be an interested worker, but not so competent a man, in his own estimation, as he will be in the Committee on Commerce. Senator Davis of Minnesota comes next in order, and it is admitted that he comes first in qualification of all the remaining members of the committee. The committee will gain two new members, and both will be Republicans.

The Fisheries Committee, which does not appear to have had a great deal to do these last few years, will be deprived of three of its four Democratic members—Call, Gibson, and Hill. There will be great changes in the Committee on Immigration. Squire and Peffer, Populists, will go, and so will Hill, Voorhees, and Gibson, Democrats.

Several Notable Changes.

Senator Hoar will, of course, keep the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee. Mitchell of Oregon will disappear from that committee, and it is possible that Davis of Minnesota will ask to be relieved from duty on the committee if he gets the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Of the six Democratic members of the Judiciary, four—Pugh, George, Vilas, and Hill—will disappear, leaving only Lindsay and Daniel. There will be some rivalry among the Democrats for the vacancies. There will be four vacancies on the Committee on Naval Affairs. Don Cameron will make way at the head for Mr. Hale, and Dubois of Idaho will disappear from the foot of the Republican column. The Democrats who will go are Blackburn and Gibson, and Smith of New Jersey will thus become the future possible Chairman of the committee when the Democrats return to power in the Senate. With the defeat and disappearance of Mitchell of Oregon the Elections Committee appears to become the heritage of Hoar. But Mr. Hoar will have the Judiciary to preside over, and Chandler, who comes next, may prefer the head of this committee to that of the Census Committee, as the opportunity to preside over the Elections Committee is one which will bring to him many chances to exhibit that lively partisanship for which he is so widely known.

There are now eleven committees, mostly select, and made for the purpose, over which Democrats preside. There are also three committees which have Populist Chairmen. To keep things comfortable, it is expected that the number of "sufferance" places will not be reduced more than one or two in all. The public is not served to any appreciable extent by the creation of these committees, but every Senator who has a Chairmanship has a committee room and a committee clerk. If he were not a Chairman he could only be the part proprietor of a committee room, and he would be obliged to submit to the services of a personal secretary, at $1,200 a year, while a committee clerk gets a much larger compensation.

Wyoming Legislature Adjourned.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Feb. 21.—The Fourth State Legislature, which legally came to a close last night at midnight, did not end until noon to-day, the session having been extended by a party dead-lock upon the General Appropriation bill, which was finally passed at 10 o'clock this morning. The General Appropriation bill reduces contingent expenses of State officers for conducting State institutions 25 per cent. from the amount of the past two years.

THREE BOUTS AT BOXING.

The Principal One a Draw by Con Doyle and Paddy Purtell.

The Polo Athletic Club had a boxing entertainment Saturday night at the Atalanta Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, at which about 2,000 people were present.

Three bouts were on the programme, the first being one of eight rounds between "Billy" Rose and "Billy" Rochfort at 115 pounds. Rochfort got the decision. The next bout was also to be one of eight rounds, between "Billy" Rawlins of San Antonio and "Tommy" O'Donnell of Yonkers at catchweights. It was a one-sided affair, and in the fifth round the referee stopped the fight, awarding it to O'Donnell.

The last was the principal bout of the evening, between "Con" Doyle of Chicago and "Paddy" Purtell of Kansas City at twenty rounds. It was an even fight all the way through, the seventh and last rounds being the most hotly contested. "Billy" Madden, the referee, declared it a draw.

TWENTY-PRIZE MATCH.

Twenty-second Regiment Offers a Competition for Novices.

A competition for novices was the attraction Saturday night at Twenty-second Regiment rifle ranges, the occasion being the beginning of a twenty-prize match for non-winners.

The competition is open to all members of the rifle club who have never won a prize in any previous match; five shots standing at 200 yards and five shots prone at 500 yards; number of entries unlimited; three Saturday night competitions; at the end of the last the men having the twenty highest scores to receive prizes.

By making a score of 44 out of a possible 50, Private F. G. Roberts of Company I has taken the lead thus far, but Privates V. B. Depierris, E. A. Pratte, and E. L. Purdy are right at his heels, and the result is as yet very uncertain.

Following are the leading scores:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private F. G. Roberts, Co. I	21	23	44
Private V. B. Depierris, Co. H	22	21	43
Private E. A. Pratte, Co. H	21	21	42
Private E. L. Purdy, H. Corps	21	21	42
Private J. J. Dean, Co. H	21	18	39
Private W. J. Turner, Co. A	20	19	39
Sergt. N. B. Doubleday, Co. E	19	20	38
Private W. H. Weeks, Co. G	15	21	36
Private J. P. Corrigan, Co. I	18	17	35
Private J. T. H. Kenny, Co. E	19	13	32
Private F. D. Wendel, Co. H	17	15	32
Private A. Hofheimer, Co. H	18	12	30
Private C. H. Weeks, Co. H	16	11	27
Private A. Swainske, Co. G	9	17	26

INTER-SCHOLASTIC LEAGUE.

Annual Athletic Games Held in Brooklyn—The Winners.

There was a big attendance at the annual indoor athletic games of the Long Island Inter-Scholastic League, held Saturday at the Cycle Club, on Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. The track was poor, and no records were broken, and no particularly fast time was made. Prizes were awarded to the first, second, and third men in each event, Berkeley School receiving a silver cup for the greatest number of points scored.

The events resulted as follows:

440-Yard Dash.—Storms, Barnard, first; H. Manvel, Pingry, second; Burlingame, High School, third. Time—1:02½. Protests made against second and third men were withdrawn.

50-Yard Dash, (Senior.)—A. W. Robinson, St. Paul, first; B. W. Wenman, second; J. Holland, Barnard, third. Time—0:06.

50-Yard Dash, Junior.—E. Sprague, St. Paul, first, 0:06 1-5; G. Whitmore, Dwight School, second; Lackaye, High School, third.

50-Yard Hurdle.—F. Blen, Berkeley, first, 0:06 3-5; T. Pell, Berkeley, second, and C. A. O'Rourke, third.

880-Yard Run.—H. E. Manvel, Pingry, first; J. Beasley, Barnard, second; B. R. White, Berkeley, third. Time—2:16 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Ira Richards, Poly. Prep., first. J. Storms of Barnard finished first in the final, but was disqualified on a foul. One Mile Run—A. W. Tomlinson, Barnard, first; J. Beasley, Adelphi, second. Christiansen, Harvard School, third. Time—5:15.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot—B. Kinney, St. Paul, first, 43 feet 1 inch; J. Tomlinson, Collegiate, second, 40 feet 11½ inches; H. Brown, St. Paul, third, 40 feet 7 inches.

High Jump.—G. Servias, Latin School, first, 5 feet 7 inches; H. C. Duval, Jr., Berkeley, second, 5 feet 6 inches.

The good work done by the Berkeley boys was largely due to the good coaching they received from their Captain, H. C. Duval, Jr., who is the son of H. C. Duval, private secretary to Chauncey Depew.

Challenges by Schaefer and Ives.

Frank Ives has issued a statement in reply to Jacob Schaefer's latest offer to concede Ives fifteen hundred points' lead in a six-thousand-point fourteen-inch balk-line billiard game for $100 a side, the net receipts to go to a charity. According to Mr. Ives, a match played under such conditions would be ridiculous, but he accepted the challenge. He suggests an even match of from 3,000 to 6,000 points, for any stake from $500 to $2,500 a side, half the points to be made on any table Schaefer may select and half on Ives's choice of table. Ives is willing that a certain percentage of the gate receipts be turned over to charity. Maurice Daly has decided to offer a cup, valued at $1,000, representing the championship of the world, to be competed for by Ives and Schaefer and such other players as may wish to compete.

Weights for the Metropolitan.

The weights for the Metropolitan Handicap, the big race at the Westchester Racing Association's Spring meeting, have been announced. Requital has to take the top weight at 129 pounds, and Handspring is placed at 126 pounds. The other weights: Hastings, 124 pounds; Ben Brush, 122 pounds; Belmar, 121 pounds; Halma, 120 pounds; Gotham, 120 pounds; First Mate, 119 pounds; Shakespeare II., 117 pounds; The Winner, 115 pounds; Sir Walter, 115 pounds; Ben Eder, 112 pounds; Free Advice, 100 pounds; Roundsman, 108 pounds; Semper Ego, 107 pounds; Brandywine, 106 pounds; Merry Prince, 104 pounds; Hanwell, 102 pounds; The Friar, 101 pounds; Algol, 100 pounds; Rondo, 100 pounds; George H. Ketcham, 100 pounds; Voter, 99 pounds; Scottish Chieftain, 97 pounds; Counsellor Howe, 95 pounds; Bastion, 95 pounds; Casseopia, 95 pounds; Salvado, 92 pounds; Loch Ness, 90 pounds.

New York Athletic Club Boxing.

Three good boxing bouts were furnished the members of the New York Athletic Club Saturday night, and the big gymnasium was consequently crowded. Frank Erne and Martin Flaherty put up the star attraction, but they were the last on the programme. Arthur Moore acted as referee and C. Coster and E. W. Kearney were the judges. The first bout was between "Bobby" Wilson of Jersey City and Frank Smith of California. Wilson had his man beaten in the seventh round, and the bout was stopped. "Joe" Young of Buffalo and "Johnny" Hannigan of Pittsburg came next. Each weighed 122 pounds. The bout was a very lively one, and each was badly punished. Young was given the decision at the end of the tenth round. Frank Erne of Buffalo and Martin Flaherty of Lowell were next. They weighed in at 125 pounds. This bout was for twenty rounds. Flaherty won.

Tiffany Employes Bowling Match.

Tiffany & Co.'s employes held their annual bowling tournament Saturday night at the Gansevoort alleys, in Gansevoort Street, near West Street. The "store" team defeated the "office" team in two games, by 91 pins and 164 pins, respectively. Capt. E. W. Garey of the office team then challenged the victors to another game, which was won by the store employes by 28 pins. In view of the decisive victory for the store, it was suggested that the old divisional lines of store and registry office be erased and that the annual games be between the bachelors and benedicts. The teams were as follows: Store—C. L. Walter, F. W. Pleister, T. M. Nelson, S. W. Christie, and Capt. W. S. Eaton. Office—J. D. Nunan, B. W. Eaton, J. C. Hall, J. E. Lent, and Capt. E. W. Garey.

ENGINEERS FROM JAPAN.

In This Country to Superintend Building of Cruisers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—A party of six Japanese engineers, sent here by their Government to superintend the construction of two large steel cruisers, one at Philadelphia and one at San Francisco, arrived in Chicago yesterday.

The party consists of V. Wadayaka and K. Acki, commissioned officers, and K. Otsuki, C. Nakalama, K. Yasmine, and T. Inouye, assistants, all from Tokio.

They will proceed direct to Washington, where they will report to the Japanese Legation, and will be joined by two other Japanese engineers, who have been in this country for some time, making preliminary drawings.

R. G. PETERS'S DEBTS ALL PAID.

A Million of Assets Left—Michigan Man Who Failed.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 21.—R. G. Peters, the Manistee lumberman, is out of debt, and has a million dollars to the good. Mr. Peters failed six years ago, and the debts of himself and the R. G. Peters Salt and Lumber Company aggregated nearly $2,500,000. It was the biggest failure Western Michigan had known, and the banks here and in Chicago, and Milwaukee, were involved deeply.

The Michigan Trust Company was appointed receiver, and yesterday, in the United States Court, filed its final report and asked for its discharge. As receiver the Trust Company carried on the lumbering business. The report in the case of the R. G. Peters Salt and Lumber Company shows receipts of $8,582,703. The disbursements include $1,226,063, secured and unsecured claims; $522,882 dividends, and $1,541,575 wages. In R. G. Peters's personal estate the receipts were $802,971, and $394,699 was paid in claims and interest.

All the debts, secured and unsecured, have been paid in full, and Mr. Peters has $1,000,000 of assets left.

Mary Skilton's Suicide.

Mrs. Mary Skilton, twenty years old, a guest at the Menlo Hotel, 409 Sixth Avenue, committed suicide at about 8 o'clock last night by swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid in her room. She had had a quarrel with a friend who lives in the same house.

Coroner Tuthill called at the Tenderloin Station after midnight this morning and had a long talk with Mr. Turner, the friend with whom she had quarreled. He said that Mrs. Skilton was the wife of a well-known railroad contractor in Chicago. His name, said Turner, was John R. Skilton. Nine months ago Skilton secured a divorce from her, and she had lately moved to have the decree set aside as it was, she alleged, obtained by fraud.

Yacht Racing in France.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 21.—The yacht racing was continued here to-day. The weather was fine, with a hard northwest wind blowing that made the race a fine one. The course was the same as that sailed over Saturday, a triangle, eight miles to each side, three times around. The prize of 3,000 francs was won by the Prince of Wales's Britannia, which beat Mr. A. Barclay Walker's Ailsa by eight minutes.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Miss Lois Fuller is at the Marlborough.

—Jesse Spalding of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Ex-Senator Patrick Walsh of Georgia is at the Astor House.

—Ex-Senator John H. Derby of Sandy Hill, N. Y., is at the Grand.

—Insurance Superintendent Louis F. Payn of Albany is at the Grand Union.

—Domingo Gana, Chilean Minister at Washington, is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Baron Richthofen of London and Charles S. Francis of Troy are at the Normandie.

—Deputy Attorney General G. D. B. Hasbrouck of Albany is at the Park Avenue.

—Sir William C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, is at the Manhattan.

—E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, is at the Netherland.

—Congressional Delegate N. O. Murphy of Arizona and Hiram W. Sibley of Rochester are at the Holland.

—J. F. A. Clark of Boston, J. G. Whitehouse of Providence, and O. T. Cross of Albany are at the Savoy.

—James Holroyd of Albany, J. G. Harris of Baltimore, and Shepard Kimberly of Buffalo are at the Plaza.

—John R. Buck and Theodore M. Lincoln of Hartford, W. G. Kendall of Boston, and C. E. Loss of Chicago are at the Murray Hill.

—J. W. Yale of Syracuse, W. H. Burr of Albany, J. B. Graham of Columbus, Ohio, and H. B. Scates of Boston are at the Metropole.

—C. W. Goodyear of Buffalo, W. M. Graves of Chicago, L. S. Benton of Oswego, and Stephen Johnson of St. Louis are at the Waldorf.

—Edward Hewlett of Detroit, George W. Brown of Richmond, Va., and Charles S. Clark and Alfred A. Glasier of Boston are at the Hoffman.

—Miss Anthony of New York, R. Hobbs and wife of Orange, N. J.; E. B. Midlen of Philadelphia, C. B. Crockett of Boston, E. J. Butler of Staten Island, and J. L. Hamilton and wife of Princeton, N. J., are at the Brevoort House.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery; Miss M. Whelan, millinery, 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

—Bee Hive, The, Chicago, Ill.; M. Morgenthau, millinery and ribbons, cloaks and suits, 65

HIDDEN HISTORY REVEALED

New York's Record in the Revolution and the Civil War Being Unearthed.

WORK OF THE STATE HISTORIAN

Hugh Hastings Shows in His Annual Report How the Commonwealth Has Not Received Due Credit for Her Achievements.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The second annual report of State Historian Hugh Hastings will be sent to the Legislature to-morrow evening. The report will be voluminous, and will contain facts intended to refute many accepted versions of the conduct of New York in the Revolution and during the civil war.

The first important topic treated is a report of Company D, Ninety-ninth New York, that was on the Congress when she was sunk by the Merrimac in March, 1862. This is not to be found in the official records of the rebellion, and has never been printed before. The details of the perfecting and copying of the Colonial official records from 1664 to 1671 is gone into, and these, with the muster rolls of the troops from 1664 to 1755, make an important addition to the Colonial history of the State.

The missing reports of battles that New York was engaged in are presented, some of them at length. Cedar Mountain is cited as an instance. The State was represented in that battle by fifteen organizations, and yet not one single report was ever received at Washington from any one of them. Then, again, the assertion that the Tuscarora Indians of the One Hundred and Thirty-second New York scalped the Confederate wounded at the battle of Batchelder's Creek in 1864 is investigated. Letters are printed from the late Gen. P. J. Classen and Capt. Cusick, U. S. A. The scalping theory arises from the fact that so accurate was the aim of the Indians that every Confederate who raised his head above the entrenchments was shot through the head.

Further, in touching upon the civil war generally, a list of engagements in which New York troops took part during the war, a list of soldiers buried in the National Cemetery at Marietta, Ga., and a number of incidents are given.

New York in the Revolution is treated at some length. Mr. Hastings again asserts that the State furnished more than 40,000 troops during the war. This statement was much criticised last year, but now data are given to support the claim. The attempt to amalgamate the Revolutionary War records of the United States and this State fell through last Spring, because the Regents were afraid to have the records moved to Washington temporarily. The Federal Government had no funds for the purpose, and the matter was abandoned. A lucky find of State Controller Roberts aided the State greatly in the matter. He discovered in the attic of the old State Hall a great mass of Revolutionary records that had lain undisturbed for eighty years. The records were sent to Washington, and by supplementing them with the Federal Record to-day the muster and payrolls of the troops furnished by the State are in a more complete condition than ever before. These rolls show that New York furnished more than 40,000 troops, and that companies scheduled and officered had anywhere near their complement of men, New York supplied nearer 45,000 men.

The report goes into the attack made at the Loyal Legion dinner in New York on Gen. N. M. Curtis's conduct at the battle of Fort Fisher. The spirit which animated that attack, according to Mr. Hastings, was the same that led Gen. George G. Meade to overlook the conduct of Gen. Henry W. Slocum at the battle of Gettysburg. This last statement is illustrated by a history of the incident. Gen. Slocum was in command of the right wing of the Army of the Potomac after July 1. Gen. A. S. Williams succeeded him in the command of the Twelfth Corps. Yet Gen. Meade, in his report, made no mention of Gen. Williams as a corps commander, and did not give Gen. Slocum credit for commanding the right wing. Though not officially mentioned, Mr. Hastings describes the importance of the movements participated in by the commands of these two Generals.

Cudgels are also taken up in behalf of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles against the condemnation of Pennsylvania soldiers. To attack him, says Mr. Hastings, five things generally overlooked. First, he had a very weak position assigned to him around Little Round Top. Second, that his advancing his line 500 yards, better ground was found. Third, Gen. Meade's refusal to examine Gen. Sickles's position because he expected the enemy would attack the right wing. Fourth, the ill-advised removal of Buford's Cavalry, leaving the Round Tops and the left exposed. Fifth, that Gen. Meade expected Gen. Sickles, with one-seventh of the Union Army, to resist two-fifths of the Confederate forces, the number of men on each side being about equal. To support this, the opinions of Gen. James Longstreet, Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, and Gen. John C. Robinson are cited.

The interest manifested by the people in Colonial and Revolutionary records and history is commented upon.

"Queries have come from nearly every State in the Union, demonstrating the constantly expanding interest in matters of this kind. The study of American history and of American ancestry has become a very prominent part of our political existence; a scarcity of material has only whetted the appetites of the people for more detailed information. To satisfy this demand, which is as healthy as it is natural, our sister States of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Maryland are pushing forward the publication of Colonial and Revolutionary records—records that have long lain neglected, and have only been accessible to a limited number of influential persons.

"It is a crying shame that this great State ever abandoned printing its records, so well begun and continued by the late Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan. The Colonial records and other valuable manuscripts now in the State Library belong of right to the people, and the people will never have the true history of the early period of this State until these records are printed and distributed. The collection of manuscripts owned by the State of New York is more valuable, and their contents more interesting, than that of any other collection in this country outside of the city of Washington. The longer this work is neglected the more difficult will be the transcribing of our archives. Year by year the ink becomes less legible, and year by year the danger of mutilation and destruction increases. It is the fashion for a few alleged economists to decry the expense necessary in the preparation and publishing of valuable records of this character. The growth of the patriotic societies in this State, male and female; the constantly developing interest manifested in our early history, would seem to indicate that a very large class of our people who are not active in politics, except on election day, believe that the State should use its resources in giving the public, in printed form, all the historical records that are now under lock and key."

THE ALLEN ESTATE IN COURT.

Heirs Ask a Division of Property Amounting to $10,000,000.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—The heirs of the late Ann Allen, who died intestate in Pittsfield, Mass., a few weeks ago, filed a friendly suit in the Circuit Court, asking for a division of the property.

The plaintiffs are Thomas Allen of Boston, George W. Allen of St. Louis, Louis and Annie Chauvenet of St. Louis, Mrs. Charles Atwater of Pittsfield, Mass., and William Russell Allen and Anne Russell Allen of St. Louis. Their suit is directed against William R. and Elizabeth L. Donaldson of St. Louis. Mrs. Donaldson is a daughter of the late Mrs. Allen and a sister of the majority of the plaintiffs.

The Allen estate is valued at $10,000,000, and consists mainly of real estate in St. Louis, St. Louis County, and Jefferson County, Mo.

Dividends Paid by Fall River Mills.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 21.—Of thirty-nine mill corporations, representing a capital of $22,133,000, twenty-four have paid dividends for the last quarter, and the others have passed their dividends. The amount paid in dividends was $222,000, or a little over 1 per cent.

MOTHER-BEATER PUNISHED.

Italian Cut with a Razor by an Infuriated Fellow-Countryman.

Angelo Gannacore, thirty years old, of 136 Mott Street, cruelly beat his mother last evening, and a crowd of Italians drove him to the street. He kept the crowd back until a policeman came to his rescue. He went up to his rooms again and was attacked by his countrymen.

Policeman Mahoney, who was attracted by a crowd and by cries of "Murder!" "Police!" found Gannacore attempting to defend himself from the attack of three men, one with a stiletto, another with a razor, and the third with a hatchet. Before Mahoney could do anything, the man with the razor slashed Gannacore across the left hip, and as he fell a savage blow was aimed at him by the man with the hatchet. As the policeman pushed forward, the crowd dispersed. The man with the razor was followed by Gannacore's wife, and was caught just as he was buying an elevated railway ticket at the Grand Street Station. He proved to be Orcullo Sabato, twenty-five years old, of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. The police learned that the man with the hatchet was Gannacore's brother.

The injured man was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. His wound is very serious.

AFTER FEDERAL OFFICES.

Politicians Make a List of the Local Candidates.

The distribution of Federal patronage in and about New York City is the subject of much canvassing among politicians just now. Last night a group in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel compared notes and the result ran this wise:

For Collector of the Port George R. Bidwell, a machine Republican, is thought to be the strongest candidate, though Charles T. Saxton, former Lieutenant Governor, an anti-machine man, has a strong backing.

Frank D. Pavey and Edward Mitchell, both anti-machine men, are after the position of United States Attorney. The contest for the United States Marshalship is being waged between John W. Jacobus, an anti-machine, and George W. Wanmaker, a machine man. The fight for the office of Appraiser is between Clarence W. Mead and Thomas F. Eagan, with whispers of dark horses. J. H. Hyatt and Silas C. Croft, two machine men, are after the place of Surveyor.

The Postmaster candidates are W. H. Van Cott, machine, and Wilbur F. Wakeman, anti-machine. D. Clinton Wheeler, formerly Police Commissioner and now Port Warden, is the favorite in the running for the Shipping Commissionership. Ferdinand Eidman, formerly Internal Revenue Collector and a candidate for Congress on the east side last year, wants to be Naval Officer. He is devoted to the machine.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The quiet-appearing little woman, who was riding on a Broadway cable car, was talking confidentially to her friend. "I guess some of our friends would say I have a depraved taste, and I suppose Tom might preach me a sermon on the new woman if I told them about it," she said, "but I'm not ashamed to own that I'd rather stand on the front platform of a cable car going up town on a crowded day than do almost anything else. It has a fascination for me. You know when you ride in the front end inside you can often see that the gripman is saying something to the man who is slowly driving a truck in front and refuses to get out of the way, and that the man in the truck turns around and says something in return. Now, what do they say? It must be very picturesque. Then, other times you can see there is a dispute when the car bumps against some wagon that does not get out of the road quickly enough. Now, I've been on top of a London 'bus at a time when a driver let his temper get the better of his politeness, and the quaintness of his remarks at that time makes me long for a more exciting experience here."

***

When one of the not infrequent murders occurs in the Italian quarter, all the fellow-countrymen of the man or woman become interested in the case, and thousands often crowd to the undertaker's shop, where the body is generally kept for a day or two, to look at the face. Two murders occurred last week, and the bodies were taken to a shop just off Park Row. Immediately after one of the bodies had been dressed it had been placed in front of the miniature shrine in the rear, the crowds began to come. About fifty persons would be admitted at a time, and they would pass in front of the body, bow and cross themselves at the shrine, and squeeze out again through the crowd that had accumulated. Old women, children hardly ten years old, and others joined in this morbid crush.

***

An east side man said that the great lack in the city is a class of medium-priced eating houses where professional men who do not have regular hours can enjoy a meal. "The sign 'Quick Lunch' which you see everywhere," said he, "is horrible to anybody who has a modicum of refinement left. But when you eat in the average place of this kind you are thankful that it is 'quick.' You are glad to have it over with as soon as possible. A still more intolerable thing is the flippancy of the waiters. You call a waiter and tell him or her what you want. 'Brown the buckwheat!' will be shouted so that it can be heard to the remotest part of the building, or some other restaurant jargon, that not only jars your nerves, but proclaims to the rest of the world what you are going to have for breakfast. Noise does not facilitate business at all, and order, politeness, and clean service cost no more than the reverse of them does. I would be thankful for a few simple reforms, and I am sure that thousands of people would commend any newspaper that would take up the subject of restaurant abuses."

***

A busy man wanting some information concerning a special railroad train which was to leave New York the next day, tried the telephone. When he looked for the railroad station in the book he found only one number. This he called up, and, finding the line worked well and that he could hear and be heard distinctly, he said: "Can you tell me at what time the special train on which the General Manager is to convey Mr. So and So and other guests over the road as far as B—— will leave the station to-morrow?" The answer came back very clear and distinct: "We can't tell you anything about it. This is the Bureau of Information."

***

In some of the fashionable schools for young ladies, in this city, symbolism of flowers is being taught, not only as a pleasant diversion, but as an adjunct to botany. The idea is to give the pupils an interesting acquaintance with the language of flowers, while at the same time impressing upon their minds the forms and characteristics of each flower. In pursuing this branch of study, the teachers and pupils use colored prints when the natural flowers are not obtainable.

Died While Making a Visit.

Miller Abrams, seventy years old, of 622 East Thirteenth Street, while visiting at the home of a relative, Adolph Brasch, at Woodruff Street, near Boston Avenue, yesterday afternoon, was taken ill and died before the arrival of an ambulance, which had been summoned from Fordham Hospital. Death was due to congestion of the brain.

An Indiana Infirmary Burned.

WARSAW, Ind., Feb. 21.—The Kosciusko County Infirmary was consumed by fire last night. It was completed last May, and cost the county $60,000. The gasoline engine used for running the electric light exploded, causing the damage. Three inmates were burned seriously. There was $18,000 insurance on the building.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

EXEMPT FIREMEN'S FUND

Officials Who Handle It Declare that It Is Honestly Managed for the Association.

THEY COURT INVESTIGATION.

Edmund Stephenson Says He Can Show that the Methods of Doing Business Are Lax and Should Be Looked Into.

"The financial affairs of the Exempt Firemen's Association have been investigated twice within the last five years," said Joseph C. Divine, to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, "and if anybody thinks another inquiry is needed, we are ready."

Mr. Divine is one of the Trustees of the Benevolent Fund, regarding the expenditure of which insinuations have been made from time to time. He produced a letter from J. D. St. C. Hillis, who came here in the capacity of an expert accountant, by the authority of Controller Roberts, two years ago. This letter is dated Feb. 25, 1895, and concludes with these words:

"It gives me great pleasure to be able to tell you that I have found your accounts as Trustee of this fund correct in every particular."

As all of the Trustees have money in their hands to disburse among the pensioners, the expert's investigation embraced every one of these officials, and a certificate substantially the same as the above was given to each.

"This alleged exposure emanates from Edmund Stephenson," said Mr. Divine, "and he has been agitating the subject ever since he left the association, three or four years ago. If he can get Controller Roberts or the Legislature to make another investigation, the association will afford every facility for ascertaining the facts. Under our method of paying out money, it is impossible for any one to steal anything without detection. Controller Roberts and all the old members of the Legislature understand that, and, in my opinion, they will pay no attention to this last attack.

"One purpose of this war on the Exempt Firemen's Association is to secure a division of the 2 per cent. of the insurance taxes which we have been allowed for a great many years. It is our principal source of revenue, and amounted last year to almost $120,000. Certain interests are at work to get a portion of this money for the pension fund of the paid firemen.

"I want to say that the men who make up the Board of Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund would not rob the widows and orphans of their dead comrades."

Peter Masterson, President of the board; James Y. Watkins, the Secretary; Timothy Donovan, the Treasurer, and Robert B. Mooney, President of the association, all pronounced the charges which have been made of dishonest and loose business methods to be false.

Mr. Donovan explained that the fund now consists of a little over $250,000. There is invested in mortgages the sum of $192,000, which draws 6 per cent. interest. There is in cash and certificates the sum of $60,000. He said he paid out money only on the written order of the Trustees, and that a system of checks is in use that enables the association or the State to find out at any moment just what is being done with the money. The disbursements to widows, orphans, and needy volunteer firemen are a little under $50,000 a year. The list of pensioners on the fund is growing gradually. Outside of this benevolence the association has a fund from which it pays $60 to the family whenever a veteran dies.

Mr. Nooney declared that there was no danger of disruption in the association.

The different officials admitted that about $24,000 was spent at Albany in 1895, mostly in attorneys' fees, when a great deal had to be done to prevent the division of the fund. They said they thought they were justified in spending that amount to secure hundreds of thousands of dollars for the benefit of the association's pensioners.

Mr. Stephenson was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. He declared the belief that the Legislature could not well neglect to order an investigation of the management of the fund. He said he could show that the methods of doing business were lax. He said that he had secured the signatures of the pensioners of a widow, that she received less money than the receipt which she was called on to sign represented. Mr. Stephenson declared that it was unnecessary to spend money at Albany to influence legislation in the interests of the fund.

"Nine years ago," said Mr. Stephenson, "Croker and Purroy tried to get a division of the insurance tax, but I beat them without expending any money. They used their best efforts to induce Gov. Hill to refuse to sign the bill, which was passed, but failed. While the bill was in Gov. Hill's hands they came near getting the Legislature to recall it. Senator Plunkitt introduced such a resolution, but it was voted down and the bill became a law with Hill's signature.

"All that involved hard work, but there was no corruption, and it is not necessary at any time to spend twenty-five thousand dollars to pass a meritorious bill."

BURGLARS' TOOLS FOUND.

Buried in the Earth in an Iron Box and Trunk.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Feb. 21.—John Jacobs, Charles Lefler, and Richard Flannagan were returning yesterday afternoon from digging clams in Woodbridge Creek when, to shorten the distance, they struck across lots. When about 500 yards to the north of W. W. Berry's factory Flannagan came on some loose earth, and, as it gave beneath his weight, the man heard something squeak. They removed the loosened earth, and came upon a metallic box. It proved to be of galvanized iron, and further digging revealed a trunk.

The iron trunk was fastened, but the men broke open the lid and found inside a wooden box, filled with the following list of articles: Three black felt masks, two black felt slouch hats, two chisels, two hatchets, a bunch of keys, a skeleton key, two candles, a rubber coat which had been partly burned, one jimmie, a pack of cards, four dice, and a notebook.

The book contained sketches in ink. There was a sketch of a negro, one of a Turk, one of a well-known building in New York City, and numerous diagrams of houses. On one of the pages was written:

"I know it's folly to complain
Of whatever the Fates decree,
Yet were not wishes all in vain,
I'd wish to be a boy again;
Back with the boys I us'd to know;
For I was, oh, so happy then,
But that was very long ago."

On different pages of the book were these names: W. W. Hurbet, Dr. J. W. Johnson, the Sherman, 159 West Forty-eighth Street; C. A. Coppia, 860 Broadway, New York City. On the flyleaf was written: "C. M. Cooper, 1896." The book bore the maker's name as that of a stationer on Nassau Street, New York. Many of the pages were covered with what appears to be a series of notes in cipher, and are supposed to refer to the diagrams.

The find has been turned over to the authorities. There have been many robberies here within the last few months. Robberies have taken place at the places of J. M. Shepard, Bernard Dunnigan, Peter Eagers, and Howard Valentine.

A Collector's Accounts Mixed.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 21.—Suit has been brought against Collector Andrew H. Haring of Harington Township by the Township Committee. The suit is to recover $3,000, which is said to be due the township from the collector, but no suspicion of crooked work is hinted. They say the collector was simply careless and did not keep his books properly, thus allowing his accounts to become mixed. Haring offered to settle with the Township Committee a short time ago, at the amount fixed by the experts, but the latter failed to agree. The amount was raised, and Haring objected to paying it. The case will be tried here in April.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

Various Sub-Committees to Look After Details at the Municipal Inaugural.

Mayor Strong has appointed the following sub-committees for the Grant Monument municipal inaugural, under the General Committee previously announced:

Committee on Invitations—William L. Strong, Cornelius N. Bliss, Nicholas Fish, Alexander E. Orr, Abram S. Hewitt, Seth Low, Gen. Horace Porter, James C. Reed, and Elihu Root.

Committee on Expenditures—Cornelius N. Bliss, Francis M. Scott, and Matthew C. D. Borden.

Committee on Plan and Scope—Horace Porter, Chairman; Walter C. Gilson, Secretary; George De F. Barton, A. Noel Blakeman, Matthew C. D. Borden, Major L. Curtis Brackett, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Anson G. McCook, Commander Jacob W. Miller, James C. Reed, and W. Rhinelander Stewart.

Committee on Plan and Scope—Gen. Horace ville M. Dodge, Chairman; A. Noel Blakeman, Secretary; Major L. Curtis Brackett, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Col. William C. Church, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Gen. Nicholas W. Day, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Col. Francis V. Greene, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Col. Abraham G. Mills, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Wager Swayne, and Col. Charles N. Swift.

Committee on Naval Affairs—Commander Jacob W. Miller, Chairman; Gen. Edward C. O'Brien, Secretary; George De F. Barton, Gen. Howard Carroll, Alonzo B. Cornell, Admiral Henry Erben, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, George J. Gould, S. Nicholson Kane, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, Henry K. McHarg, Alfred Van Santvoord, Albert R. Shattuck, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, and William C. Whitney.

Committee on Decorations and Platforms—Cornelius O'Reilly, Chairman; John Winfield Scott, Secretary; Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, John H. Duncan, Sigourney W. Fay, Samuel McMillan, Clarence Porter, W. Rhinelander Stewart, George J. Seabury, Thomas C. Smith, Putnam Bradlee Strong.

Committee on Transportation—Samuel Spencer, Chairman; Adelbert H. Steele, Secretary; John C. Calhoun, John D. Crimmins, Robert M. Gallaway, Samuel Sloan, John H. Starin, Gen. Samuel Thomas, H. Walter Webb.

Committee on the Press—William J. Arkell, Chairman; John A. Sleicher, Secretary; Robert C. Alexander, Arthur T. Bowers, William L. Brown, Foster Coates, Henry L. Einstein, Gardner G. Howland, Charles R. Miller.

Committee on Public Safety and Order—Theodore Roosevelt, Chairman; Edward Haight, Secretary; William Brookfield, John Proctor Clarke, Col. George Moore Smith, William A. Stiles, Charles H. Treat.

Committee on Badges—Alexander Caldwell, Chairman; Bertram H. Borden, Secretary; J. Adriance Bush, Edward A. Drake, Thomas H. Wood.

Reception Committee—Henry W. Cannon, Chairman; John R. Van Wormer, Secretary; Col. John Jacob Astor, James W. Alexander, Col. George Bliss, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., George C. Boldt, Christian N. Bovee, Jr., Gen. Henry L. Burnett, John C. Calhoun, Elisha K. Camp, John Claflin, Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Frederic R. Coudert, Alonzo B. Cornell, John D. Crimmins, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward A. Drake, Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, Franklin Edson, Edwin Einstein, Smith Ely, Sigourney W. Fay, Roswell P. Flower, Nathaniel C. Fisher, Hugh R. Garden, Frederick S. Gibbs, George R. Gibson, Richard W. Gilder, William R. Grace, William S. Hawk, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Job E. Hedges, Henry Hentz, Col. Charles R. Hickox, Collis P. Huntington, Henry B. Hyde, Brayton Ives, Theodore M. Ives, John Jeroloman, Morris K. Jesup, Augustus D. Juilliard, Woodbury Langdon, Charles Lanier, Frank R. Lawrence, Homer Lee, George W. Lyon, Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, John A. McCall, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Col. John J. McCook, Richard A. McCurdy, Henry K. McHarg, Arthur L. Merriam, Seth M. Milliken, Darius O. Mills, Ogden Mills, Charles A. Moore, J. Pierpont Morgan, Frederic P. Olcott, Col. Augustus G. Paine, Clarence Porter, Philip Rhinelander, Henry Rice, Charles A. Schieren, Jacob H. Schiff, James A. Scrymser, Isaac Selligman, Clarence A. Seward, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Albert R. Shattuck, Arthur W. Sherman, P. Tecumseh Sherman, J. Edward Simmons, John Sloane, Samuel Sloan, Charles Stewart Smith, Robert A. C. Smith, Lispenard Stewart, John A. Stewart, Anson P. Stokes, Putnam Bradlee Strong, Frederick D. Tappen, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Charles L. Tiffany, Hugh S. Thompson, Frank Tilford, William L. Trenholm, Hamilton McK. Twombly, Henry C. Valentine, Salem H. Wales, Frank S. Witherbee, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Worthington Whitehouse, Alfred R. Whitney, William Hull Wickham, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Thomas H. Wood, and Frederick W. Wurster.

ACCUSED OF COUNTERFEITING.

Copper Mould Found in Possession of Philip Sheridan.

William Grumme of 318 East Fifty-eighth Street and Philip Sheridan of 332 East Fifty-eighth Street were arrested Saturday night on a charge of counterfeiting. In Sheridan's house was found a copper mould, from which remarkably accurate impressions of fifty-cent pieces may be taken. Moulds used in counterfeiting are ordinarily made of plaster of paris, and there is almost invariably some flaw in the resulting coins. Coins from a copper mould, however, are much more perfect as to detail, even though the metal used may be poor for the purpose, and betray the counterfeit. The detectives consider the find an important one.

Sheridan, who is thirty-four years old, has been employed by the Street Cleaning Department as a sweeper, at the East Forty-second Street street tunnel, for some time past. Grumme was janitor of some flats on East Fifty-eighth Street. Counterfeit half-dollar pieces were found in the possession of both men. They were arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday and held in $5,000 bail each.

Fuda Held for Extradition.

Giuseppe Futi, or Fuda, who was arrested at 112 Mulberry Street Saturday on suspicion that he is the murderer of his wife, Marie Carmela Fuda, whose body was found on the railroad tracks in East Norwalk Wednesday, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday, and held to await requisition papers from Connecticut. Chief of Police Vollmer of Norwalk said a warrant had been issued for Fuda's arrest, and the evidence against him was very strong. His shoes fit the footprints found leading from the place where the body was found, and he was seen with the woman within a couple of hours of the time her dead body was discovered.

Pain Drove Her to Suicide.

Mrs. Annie Weber killed herself yesterday in her rooms at 326 East Ninety-fourth Street by taking carbolic acid. She had suffered for more than twelve years with cancer, and a year ago underwent an operation for its removal. The operation was only partially successful, and it was supposed only partially successfully, and it is supdread of being taken to the hospital again drove her to suicide. She was thirty-five years old, and lived with her husband, James Weber.

Koerner Well Again.

William Jay Koerner, whose trial for killing Miss Rose A. Redgate was on in General Sessions last week and is still unfinished, had recovered yesterday from the illness which prostrated him in the Tombs Saturday. The prison doctor said the illness probably resulted from a change in his medical treatment.

Explosion Wrecks a Shanty.

An explosion in a shanty at Sedgewick Avenue and Giles Street, King's Bridge, yesterday wrecked the shanty and shattered $25 worth of glass in the conservatory of A. Levy, near by. The shanty was owned by Clarke & Co., contractors, and was used as a toolhouse. The explosion is attributed to a can of oil that was left standing near a lighted stove.

TO START A FARM COLONY

A Plan for the Reformation and Education of Vagrants and Drunkards.

THE LAIMBEER BILL'S DESIGN.

Charitable Organizations of This City Indorse the Project, Which Will Be Considered by the Cities Committee To-morrow.

The Laimbeer bill providing for the establishment of a Farm Colony by the City of New York for the detention, reformation, and instruction of persons convicted of vagrancy, habitual drunkenness, and repeated disorderly conduct, will be considered by the Committee on Cities on Tuesday, at Albany. The bill contemplates the establishment of a Farm Colony "for the detention of such persons as shall, under the authority of this or any other act, be committed thereto, and for their reformation and instruction in agriculture, horticulture, and simple handicrafts."

The scheme of the farm colony originated with the State Charities Aid Association, and had its inception with Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, who has for a long time advocated such a measure. The proposed bill provides that the discipline to be observed in the farm colony is to be reformatory, the Board of Managers to be empowered to use such means of discipline and reformation as it may deem expedient. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is to purchase a site in any county in the State for the city. The Board of Managers, to consist of five persons, is to be appointed by the Mayor of New York, and is to serve without compensation.

Any court or Magistrate in the City or County of New York can commit to the farm, any sane man not physically disabled, between the ages of sixteen and forty years, who may be convicted of habitual drunkenness, vagrancy, or disorderly conduct.

No person is to be committed for disorderly conduct on his first conviction. The courts are not to fix or limit the duration of the sentence which, with the limitation that it must not exceed three years, is to be determined by the managers, in whom is vested the power to permit the inmates to go out on parole, where there is a reasonable probability that they will remain at liberty without violating the law. Under the regulations the paroled inmates will remain under control of the board until the expiration of the maximum term, or until they are absolutely discharged. The managers may also discharge inmates at pleasure, when they consider the aims of the institution to have been attained.

There is to be a credit system by which the inmates are to receive good marks, which will count toward their parole or discharge, or bad marks, which will be to their discredit. The standing of each inmate is to be made known to him at his request. The inmates will receive proportionate compensation from the earnings of the Farm Colony.

"While this matter does not come within our province directly," said Secretary Devine of the Charities Organization Society, "we are naturally much interested in the matter. The main feature seems to be corrective, and not punitive. The institution to be erected on Riker's Island, under the direction of the Department of Correction, is a good thing also. It is a branch of the workhouse, and would not, I think, serve the ends aimed at in the Laimbeer bill."

Commissioner Wright of the Department of Correction does not regard the measure as a necessary or advisable one. "The city already owns property on Riker's Island," he said, "purchased in 1884 for $180,000, and now worth several times that sum. Under the proposed act, the city would have to purchase a new site, and that would involve not only great expense, but great delay. We can give employment to 500 men for a number of years constructing the sea wall and trimming the dumps in connection with Col. Waring's department. This would not only employ the men, but would add some very valuable property to the city's possessions as well as affording the immediate relief which is badly needed just now. The plan outlined in the bill is a good one, and I should favor it without hesitation if it were not for the fact that I feel certain our plan is the more feasible and efficient under existing conditions. We have an appropriation of $50,000 with which to commence work at once, and the good we can accomplish will be made evident at once. Another serious trouble lies in the fact that if this new plan is carried out, all the able-bodied men will go to the farm, and we shall get only the crippled, paralytic, and helpless, who can be of no use for active work.

"It is an excellent scheme to have a home as suggested for drunkards, a place where they could be cared for and cured at a nominal cost. Such an institution might save many young lives from ruin, if it were free from the taint of charity or criminal commitment, but I do not believe there is any necessity for the farm colony at this time, and I believe the bill will be vetoed."

"While we do not agree with the provisions of the bill in every detail," said Secretary Homer Folks of the State Charities Aid Association, "it is eminently satisfactory, as a whole. It covers an entirely new branch of the public correction of a very pressing social problem. Our association, in connection with the Good Government Clubs and kindred organizations, has worked hard to accomplish this end, and I believe we are about to succeed. What Commissioner Wright says is true to a large extent, and we are very much in favor of the institution he is about to establish, but it will still remain a branch of the workhouse, and will not accomplish the ends for which we are striving. We need an institution which will not tarnish a man's name after he has been cured or reformed. Our aim is to fit unfortunates for a useful and honorable life in such a manner and by such means that no stigma will attach to him when he has been paroled or discharged.

"The bill was drawn up by us and it embodies the results of the most careful study and experiences of those who have devoted a lifetime to the study of this problem. The committees appointed for the purpose is watching the matter carefully, and will be on hand to see that the bill receives the full and careful consideration it merits."

Planning to Build a Home.

The Foresters of America League had a benefit at the Academy of Music last night to start a fund for the construction of a home and hospital. A varied programme of specialties, songs, and recitations was provided. Among the entertainers were the Lady Hungarian Orchestra, under the direction of Miss Lily Mitchenson; Miss Julia Spinz, J. Hackel, C. W. Douglass, Miss Minnie Schultz, Jossie Harmey, Frank Ritter, Miss Myrtle Tressider, the Royce brothers, Johanna Asch, Pearl Weil, Sadie Jacoby, Miss C. J. Perrine, Arthur Payser, and Charles Harris.

Kohl to Escape the Gallows.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21.—It is rumored that the Court of Errors and Appeals has arrived at a decision in the Kohl case, and that the verdict of murder in the first degree obtained against Kohl two years ago is to be set aside. Kohl was convicted of murdering his cousin, Joseph Preinel, in June, 1895, and was twice in the shadow of the gallows, when his counsel secured a stay.

Hundreds See the Whale.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Feb. 21.—Hundreds came here to-day to see the big whale harpooned yesterday, which is now beached off the railroad station. The blubber on the whale is four inches thick on the sides, and the men estimate that they will obtain at least thirty barrels of oil from it. The bone in the mouth is also of the best kind.

AN INCENDIARY'S TRICK.

He Set a Candle on a Chair Saturated with Kerosene—The Man Suspected Went to a Ball.

George Gwyer, twenty-three years old, of 117 Clinton Street, Hoboken, was placed under arrest yesterday on a charge of arson. His wife, who is twenty-one years old, was locked up as a witness. The house is a three-story frame building and is occupied by five families. The Gwyers, with their infant child, live in three rooms on the first floor.

William Baker, a milkman, entered the hall at 3 o'clock A. M., yesterday and noticed an odor of smoke, which he traced to Gwyer's rooms. He and Patrick Driscoll, the owner of the house, forced the door of Gwyer's rooms, and found a candle burning on a chair, the stuffed seat of which had been saturated with kerosene. The chair had just taken fire. It was thrown into the street. Investigation showed that the carpets and all the furniture had been saturated with kerosene.

The police were summoned and found that Gwyer and his wife had gone to a ball at Union Hill, taking their child with them. They returned at 6 o'clock. They said they knew nothing about the fire, that there was no candle on the chair, and no kerosene on the furniture when they left home.

Gwyer was asked if his furniture was insured, and he said he had a policy for $1,000 in the Hartford Insurance Company. He had the policy in his pocket.

He will be arraigned before Recorder McDonough this morning.

AN INCENDIARY TERRIER.

He Is Accused of Setting Fire to the Curtains in His Boarding House.

A fox terrier known as Sport is accused of starting a fire in the boarding house 232 West Twenty-fifth Street yesterday morning. The house is four stories high, and is conducted by Mrs. Augusta Herz. A room on the fourth floor is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, who own Sport. When they went out Saturday night they left the dog in the room and a gas jet burning low. They did not return all night. At breakfast time yesterday somebody smelled smoke.

Fred Straus, Treasurer of Weber & Fields's Theatre, and Policeman Briggs, who were in the breakfast room, traced the smoke to the Roberts's room, and burst in the door. What was left of the lace curtains was blazing, and the woodwork of the windows was alight. They raised an alarm of fire, and, while the men in the house organized a bucket brigade, Briggs called on the Fire Department.

In the meantime, the other inmates of the house, in all conditions of dress and undress, were seeking safety on the lower floors. Prof. Bababrega, whose room adjoins that of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, refused to move without the troupe of performing canaries by which he earns his living. Clad only in his nightgown, with the cages of canaries under his arms, he made a dart for the stairs as John Keefe was mounting them with a pail of water. Keefe, professor, and cages rolled down together. The cages broke and the birds fluttered about in their unaccustomed liberty. By the time they were recaptured the fire was out.

The police estimate the damage at $20. Mrs. Herz places it at $100, and says Sport, who is addicted to playing with the curtains, must have started the blaze by connecting one of them with the jet of gas.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

Description of the Structure for Grammar School No. 12.

The new school building to be erected on the block bounded by East Broadway, Henry, Scammel, and Gouverneur Streets, to replace old Grammar School No. 12 on Madison Street, and Grammar School No. 31, on Monroe Street, will be five stories high, of fire-proof construction throughout.

The system of steel skeleton construction is to be used in order to save time in construction and to avoid the extremely thick walls which the ordinary methods would require. The main facade and entrance is on East Broadway, but, owing to the building occupying an entire block, which, however, is but 163 by 133 feet in size, the treatment of the four fronts was of necessity nearly uniform. The exterior will be of a dark brownstone on the first story, the ornamentation having been grouped at the most central points, being the entrances to the building and play yards at the sides. The remainder of the exterior will be of a soft-colored red brick, with lintels and ornamental work of a darker shade of brick and terra cotta.

The first story is divided into boys' and girls' playrooms, wainscoted with a glazed brick and floored with asphalt. A kindergarten room occupies the northwest wing and the closets the northeast and southeast wings, both of which have special ventilating flues. The placing of a number of lavatories for boys and girls in this story is something of a departure from the ordinary, but it is believed that they will be appreciated by the pupils.

The second, third, and fourth floors have fourteen classrooms each, with assembly rooms on the second and fourth floors.

The fifth story will contain rooms for physical and manual training, gymnasium, carpenter shop, cooking, sewing, clay modeling, &c. The roof has been designed to afford the children an open-air playground, the parapet walls being carried to a height of about seven feet, and further protection being provided by an inclosure of wire netting, upon light trussed, arched frames, giving a clear space of thirteen feet over the entire playground.

The outdoor playgrounds on the first floor are inclosed from the street by walls pierced by large arched doorways, giving a pleasing effect, while the rear of the wall is arranged for the reception of shrubs and vines so as to insure relief from the usual dark aspect of such inclosures.

The building will be heated and ventilated by means of the plenum system, designed to provide each child 30 cubic feet of warmed, fresh air per minute.

Would Regulate the Dispensaries.

A bill is now in preparation in this city, to be presented to the legislators at Albany, for the regulation of hospitals, dispensaries, and similar institutions that have been or may be established in this State. The first steps looking to the introduction of this proposed measure were taken at a meeting of physicians which was held last week at 200 East Broadway, at the invitation of Dr. L. Cherurg. It was asserted at this meeting that the indiscriminate establishment of the so-called dispensaries and hospitals had been so long permitted that grave injury is being done to reputable physicians, and that to compete with such institutions many reputable physicians have been compelled to work for almost nothing, while not a small number have been forced out of the profession because of inability to earn a livel

A SERMON ON NEWSPAPERS

The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Rylance Preaches on the Good and Evil of Them.

SOME CHANGES IN METHODS.

The Sunday Newspaper Is Not Made on the Sabbath Day, but the Monday Paper Is—Some Remarks Concerning Sensational Journalism.

At St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Rylance delivered a sermon on "The Good and the Evil of Newspapers." His text was taken from Acts, xvii., 21, "For all the Athenians and strangers which were there spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell, or to hear some new thing."

Dr. Rylance commenced by contrasting the methods of obtaining news in the early days with those in vogue at the present time. "The means employed by the Athenian quid nunc," said Dr. Rylance, "of getting at the doings and sayings of other people were few and uncertain. Information had to be picked up in the thoroughfares of the city or wherever men gathered for public intercourse. Modern nations are much more favored in this respect. The world's thought and activities to remotest confines of the globe are now collected, sifted, classified, and disseminated for all through this all-powerful agency—the newspaper. Yet vast as are its ramifications to-day, it is of comparatively recent origin. From the time of the first news sheet sent abroad in the days of Elizabeth, the growth of this manifold instrumentality has been marvelous, till now every little hamlet, in our own land at least, has its own journals."

Dr. Rylance dwelt upon the many benefits derived from the press and its particular value to those who have a tolerable measure of culture. "To such," said he, "the newspaper will enlarge and illuminate all his systematic attainments, rendering his knowledge versatile and more apt for daily use. It is largely owing to the ubiquitous presence of the press that such broad views of life prevail so generally among the American people; and hence the dull tone of mind which generally characterizes the peasantry of the Old World is scarcely observable here. A still nobler service which the newspaper has performed for civilization has been the creation of an inarticulate feeling of kinship among the peoples of the earth.

"The position of newspaper writers is favorable to large observation, so that long before statesmen detect a threatening danger, or the expediency of some proposed measure, the editor sees clearly how things are tending, and sends forth the necessary warning. The newspaper does more than any other power in fitting the masses of the people for the safe exercise of the prerogatives of citizenship. Much good literature comes into large public view through the press. There is a vast amount of hard intellectual work done by the newspapers in digging out all that is valuable from books which busy men would shrink from reading. Our journals are helpful in the work of social administration and reform; in exposing corruptions and abuses of all sorts; pleading the cause of the neglected and the oppressed; directing charity to a wise use of its bounty; and hunting those who prey upon the innocence of the young, or the simple minded. The best auxiliaries that our courts of law or our police authorities have are the ubiquitous presence and untiring persistency of the newspapers. Multitudes stand in far more fear of its condemnation than they do of the anathemas of the Churches combined."

"Coming to the question of Sunday newspapers, objection is heard from many good Christians to the Sunday edition, but in some instances the Sunday morning paper cannot be suppressed, there being a predominant public conviction or sentiment calling for its suppression; nor is there likely to be, even in the religious world as a whole. The objection really rests upon the assumption that the issuing of newspapers on the Christian holy day is a desecration of the Sabbath, people being thus tempted to sit at home and read their papers, instead of going to church. It is also said that men and women, in preparing the papers for publication, have to work on the day when all secular work is forbidden by the Bible. The argument is vitiated, however, by the implication that the old Jewish Sabbath is binding in all its rigor upon Christianity, whereas Christianity has no Sabbath. It has the Lord's day, a day for rest, refreshment, and worship—for the proper observance of which day, however, we have no rigidly defined rules from the Lord Jesus Christ or from the Church. It would be very difficult to prove that the issuing of a newspaper on the Lord's day constitutes a serious sin against the spirit and design of the day. It should also be borne in mind that the work done on a Sunday newspaper is nearly all done on Saturday or in the very early hours of Sunday morning. It is the Monday morning paper that entails the doing of a considerable amount of work on the sacred day. Consistency would require, therefore, that the crusade of our Sabbatarian friends should be directed, not against the Sunday, but the Monday newspaper.

"It also by no means follows that men and women, not reading newspapers on Sunday would be in church. Very likely they would be doing something worse. Preachers err in supposing that if this, that, or the other temptations were taken out of the way, all the world would be good. Is quite certain in my mind, that the man who habitually prefers newspaper reading on a Sunday morning to the worship of God would not be apt to get very much good from churchgoing, could we pen him down in a church pew every day in the year."

In enumerating some of the defects of journalism, the doctor particularly mentioned the loose, vulgar English of which many newspapers make such free use, and expressed surprise that with so many graduates of the best colleges occupying editorial tripods or being employed as contributors, we should be supplied with so little pure, lucid, strong English writing.

He further roundly berated the class of newspapers which bring into families so many details of the foulest things that are done under heaven, and pronounced them so morally hurtful that parents, having a care for the tastes and morals of their children, are kept on the alert to hide from them the particulars of the last horrible crime.

In conclusion, he urged that it was the duty of every self-respecting person to avoid the support of journals of a demoralizing tone. "Let us not be parties," he said, "to creating a demand for such things, but support a clean newspaper, no matter what its political creed may be. There is no honor too high for the journalists who consecrate great powers in furtherance of truth and justice, religion and piety among those who look to them for guidance."

Services at Juvenile Asylum.

Arrangements have been made to have prominent clergymen of this city and vicinity address the Sunday services of the children of the New York Juvenile Asylum, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, instead of allowing one of the Directors of the asylum to have charge of the metings, as has been the custom. The new order of services was begun yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Ralph H. Baldwin was the speaker of the afternoon. President Mornay Williams also made a short address. Singing by the children and reading of the Scriptures were other features of the service, which lasted about an hour. Among a large number of those who will speak on following Sundays are the Rev. George S. Baker, D. D., pastor and Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital; the Rev. J. M. King, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., and the Rev. Erskine N. White.

Descendants to the Number of 136.

Mrs. Mary Newman died in Locust Valley, L. I., Saturday at the age of one hundred and two. Of descendants remaining there are thirteen children, the oldest of whom is eighty-two years of age; thirty-eight grandchildren, fifty-two great-grandchildren, and thirty-three great-great-grandchildren.

MRS. BISCHOFF'S FUNERAL.

Justices of the Supreme Court and Prominent Professional Men Attended—Burial in Woodlawn.

The funeral services of Mrs. Annie Louise Bischoff, wife of Justice Henry Bischoff, Jr., were held yesterday at 1:30 P. M., at the residence, 10 West Ninety-sixth Street. They were conducted by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church.

The casket stood in the back parlor, beneath a canopy made of spirea, azaleas, and lilies of the valley. Banked behind and around it were the numerous floral offerings of friends and relatives. Beautiful bouquets of red, white, and pink roses, lilies of the valley, purple and white chrysanthemums, and other flowers, and floral crosses, wreaths, and pillows, almost covered the casket. The floral piece from Judge Bischoff, made of white and red roses, represented two hearts, one broken.

Several hundred friends of Judge Bischoff and of Mrs. Bischoff attended the services, the former's associates on the bench, the old attendants of the former Court of Common Pleas, and many representative members of the bar being present. As many as possible were seated in the parlors and dining room, and the hallways and staircases were crowded.

A quartet, composed of Mrs. Van Yorx, soprano; Mrs. Charles A. Rice, contralto; Charles A. Rice, tenor, and W. J. Sheehan, basso, sang "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," solo by Mrs. Van Yorx; the burial chant, "Rock of Ages," "There Is a Wideness in God's Mercy," and "Abide with Me." The organist was George W. Colby.

The body was buried in the family plot in Woodlawn.

Among those present at the funeral were Justice Henry W. Bookstaver, Justice Joseph H. Daly, Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, Daniel Frohman, Justice Herman Bolte, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Judge, William J. Kelley, Hartwell A. Wilkins, William P. Gillette, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hasbrouck, Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Berlin, Dr. L. L. Seaman, Charles Strauss, Mrs. George S. Hasbrouck, Col. David B. Sickels, Miles M. O'Brien, John J. Gibbons, Richard M. Henry, Joseph J. Kittel, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Straley, Gilman Collamore, Bryan L. Kennelly, Sheriff Tamsen, George H. Stonebridge, Jr., Fred Wagner, Justice P. Henry Dugro, Louis F. Doyle, Mrs. Sarah A. Hatch, Mrs. Southwick, Mrs. E. J. Godine, Dr. E. J. Messemer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Morgan, Mrs. Philip Mohun, Mrs. Alfred Lascelles, Dr. and Mrs. Strong, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Macdonald, Mrs. Sammis, ex-Judge Feitner, ex-Judge F. D. Gedney, C. F. Ahlstrom, Arthur F. Bowers, and Mrs. Emma L. Stanly.

TO SELL CHURCH PROPERTY.

Methodist Missionary Society to Dispose of Two Down-town Houses.

The New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has decided to dispose of two of its properties in the lower part of the city, and both are now in the market for sale. These properties are the premises at 209 Madison Street, near Rutgers Street, and the building at 176 Franklin Street. The former building has been known as the Hope of Israel Mission, for several years the headquarters of the work of the society among the Hebrew population of the neighborhood, while the latter structure has been for the past thirty years the home of the Franklin Street Church, the scene of many notable religious revivals.

The recent decision of the board to dispose of the two down-town properties has given rise to a rumor that the Methodist Church has determined to give up, in part, at least, its notable work among the poor in the lower sections of the city, or that portion of it which is below the line of East and West Fourteenth Street. That such is not the fact, however, is shown by the following resolution unanimously adopted by the board a few days ago:

"Resolved, That this board, without ignoring the claims of other sections of the city, hereby expresses its conviction of the importance of maintaining as strongly as possible the work among the crowded population in the region below Fourteenth Street, and makes declaration of its settled purpose to administer its trust with this in view.

"That, in accordance with this policy, it is the sense of this board that in the event of sale of the properties at 176 Franklin Street and 209 Madison Street, the proceeds should be devoted to the work below Fourteenth Street, by investment either in property to be used for the society's work in that section or in funds which shall provide an endowment for the maintenance of such work."

THE CATHOLICS OBJECTED.

A Religious War Waged in the Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21.—A furious religious war broke out in the Legislature yesterday when Representative Wallrath, a Democrat from Logansport, introduced a resolution condemning the circulation of the "Story of Liberty" in the Indiana Reading Circle.

The reading circle is presided over by officers of the School Superintendents' Association, which meets here each year.

The officers take a hand in selecting the books that are provided in the school libraries, and Mr. Wallrath has discovered that the "Story of Liberty" is partly devoted to the Catholic Church. He claims that the book makes an attack on the Church and is aiding in keeping alive a spirit of religious intolerance which the Legislature should condemn.

A spirited debate followed the introduction of the resolution, in which some of the members claimed that the book recorded only historical facts, and was a proper book for the school children who were searching after the truth of history.

Wallrath replied that the Catholic Church is founded on true history, but that this book contains calumnies on the Church. He cited a picture in the book, which represents a monk contemplating a glass of wine just drawn from a cask.

"Such a picture," said Wallrath, "is an infamous mockery, and a shame in a book intended for schoolchildren. The book is nothing but a rehash of the charges against the Catholic Church, and which have been refuted by both Protestants and Catholics years ago. The 200,000 Catholics of Indiana are here to demand nothing but fair treatment, and desire to be let severely alone. We are not condemning any one in particular, but we serve a warning on the officers and teachers of our schools to exercise the utmost care in the selection of books. We object to paying taxes to buy books that abuse and vilify us."

The Educational Committee had reported adversely on the resolution, and the minority report, which favored the resolution, was passed by a vote of 75 to 12.

Church Anniversary Celebration.

The thirty-third anniversary of the dedication of the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, on West Forty-fourth Street, of which the Rev. W. F. Brush is pastor, was celebrated yesterday. The anniversary sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, one of the missionary Secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who took for the subject of his sermon "God as a Giver," taking his text from Romans viii., 32: "He that withheld not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not, with Him, freely give us all things." B. F. Holmes made the anniversary address to the Sunday school in the afternoon, while a reunion prayer meeting was held in the evening, presided over by W. W. Lyon, followed by a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Osbon, Presiding Elder of New York District.

St. Louis Mission to the Jews.

Hermann Warszawiak, the Superintendent of the American Mission to the Jews, who recently opened a branch of the mission in St. Louis, under the care of the Rev. Arls Lichtenstein, states that he received a telegram Saturday from the missionary that five prominent Hebrews were baptized at the new mission and openly confessed their belief in the Christian faith.

A NEW HEART IS NEEDED

"Unless a Man Be Born Again He Cannot See the Kingdom of God."

MR. MOODY'S TWO SERMONS.

Next Sunday Will End the Series Which Has Lasted Over Three Months—Meetings to be Continued by Rev. Dr. Dixon.

Dwight L. Moody preached twice yesterday in Carnegie Hall, and next Sunday will end the series of addresses which he has been giving over three months past in this city. He will enter upon his last week of revival services in Boston to-day, and during March will conduct evangelistic work in Cincinnati.

The audiences were as large as ever yesterday. Mr. Moody put to a vote the question as to whether the congregation desired to have these Sunday meetings continued by the Rev. Dr. Dixon in March, and hands went up all around the hall in approval of the proposition. The evangelist then said the meetings would be so continued.

A song service was given before the sermon, under the direction of J. H. Burke, and among the hymns which choir and congregation sang were "Thy God Reigneth," "Wonderful Gifts from Above," "I Hear Thy Welcome Voice," and "At the Cross."

Daily Services During March.

Mr. Moody announced that daily services would take place in Cooper Union during March, to be conducted by Mr. Shevlro. He asked thirty of the audience to hand in their cards, that they would each pay for the rent of the hall for these meetings. "We have been able to get Cooper Union for $30 a day," he said, "and we want thirty friends to undertake to defray the expenses of a meeting each. The Lord always pays good dividends, better than you can get in Wall Street." The offering was then taken up.

Beginning his sermon, the evangelist said: "I am going to speak on new things—about a new heart." Then he read the words: "Unless a man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God."

"I believe," he continued, "that all the wretchedness, misery, and woe in the United States come because men will not believe that statement and will not accept of the new life that God offers to them. No man can create life; it must come from God. There is but one way into God's kingdom. You cannot buy your way in or force your way in or get in by any act of your own. If it is a new birth it must be an act of God, God recreating and giving life. A man or woman born of the spirit is a new creature."

Mr. Moody continued his discourse on Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, ii., 5: "If any man be in Christ he is a new creature. Old things have passed away, and all things have become new." He said a Scotch lassie, when converted, stated that either she had changed or Scotland had changed, for the sun was brighter, the heather smelled sweeter, and everything seemed purer to her. "That's how it will be with you if you enter upon the new life," he added. He quoted from Colossians iii., 9: "Put on the new man that is renewed in knowledge after the image of Him that created him." People don't put on the new man," he said. "A good many try to put off the old man by putting off the old deeds. They try to turn away from their old life, but a truly converted man not only turns from sin, but he turns to God. It is then God gives him life and power.

The Christian's Twofold Nature.

"Men think when they are converted they will rush into a full-grown Christian at once. It may be years before they will have a rounded-out Christian character. When God converts a man He does not take away the old nature of man. He gives him new nature. Then he has a nature that reaches up to God and another that is corrupt and reaches to carnal things. When I was converted I thought at first my old temper would have gone, but I found I still had my temper, and I had a good many things I thought I had got rid of. Then a conflict and warfare came, and I couldn't understand how things were. But I never lost Christ since I found Him, forty years ago, and I found God changed my nature all over. There has been a conflict right along with me—the higher nature against the lower, the spirit against the flesh. When I become a partaker of God's nature I have a nature that reaches out after spiritual things. The conflict comes when the corrupt nature wants the things of this life. You bring an unregenerate man into this hall and it will be anything but pleasure and delight for him to be here.

"A story is told of a Judge who was an infidel and who used to take a slave around with him in slavery days. The slave was a godly man and the two used to have hot discussions. The Judge told him that he had never had any conflict, and that he was better off than the slave. One day the Judge was out duck shooting, and he killed one duck and wounded another. He sent the negro after the wounded duck first; then he sent him for the dead one. 'Ah, master,' said Sambo, 'I can now explain to you about the conflict. You are the dead duck, and the devil does not go after you until he secures me. He knows he has got you already.' If you have never had that conflict," said Mr. Moody, "you had better have it now."

Refuse to be Ungodly.

"An old divine said that a dead fish always goes with the current, but a live one goes against it. What New York wants is to get life and go against the current of an ungodly world. When you are asked to go to an objectionable place say: 'No; I have been there, but I have been there for the last time.' I would as soon go out on the street and eat dirt as do some of the things I used to do before I got the heavenly nature."

Mr. Moody then spoke of the three guides we all have—the Holy Ghost, the Bible, and our conscience—and he said we could not have safer ones. People said they were confused with so many different churches, but Christ had shown the way and asked them to follow Him. All they had to do was to follow Him. "Under the old dispensation it was death to go into the holy of holies, but it is now death if you don't go in," he said. "The true church is the singing church. The first song recorded in the Bible was the song of redemption. The Israelites sang it when they were delivered from the Egyptians. The last was the song of redemption, the song of Moses and the Lamb. When a church gets cold they hire four singers to go up in the organ loft and sing for the whole church. When a church is on fire and the love of God is in their hearts they cannot help but sing."

The preacher referred to the Sunday newspaper. The old people used to take the Bible, but the younger ones took the Sunday paper, and he wanted to know what was to become of the coming generation. "We must have new food," he said. "When I see Christians read novels there is something wrong about their Christianity. The truly converted man will not make his friends with Christ's enemies. If you begin to find fault with the church your soul will get so lean that the wind will blow it away." Mr. Moody created much laughter while telling about a Boston infidel who told him he only imagined he was converted. "If it is only imagination, it has kept me from ten thousand pitfalls. It is a most delicious imagination. All of you try and get it. The idea of a man telling me that I am the same old man I was before I was converted!"

After the sermon a prayer meeting was held.

The Evening Meeting.

The long service which preceded the sermon of Evangelist Moody at the evening meeting was longer and better than usual. Several solos were sung by J. H. Burke. Mr. Moody made another request for help to rent Cooper Union for the Schiverea meetings in March, and he announced that in response to the afternoon appeal five persons had given $30 each for this purpose.

"I would like to ask all who believe in prayer to pray for me," said Mr. Moody. "I would hope to do good work in Boston the coming week, and I covet the prayers of God's people. It is not great preachers this country wants; it is men and women who know how to pray."

The evangelist then began his sermon by reading the ninety-first psalm. "We don't know under what circumstances Moses wrote this psalm. It may have been to quiet the Israelites after some great calamity," he said. "I believe we will yet wake up to the fact that we are slaves to sin and that we cannot deliver ourselves, but God can." Mr. Moody spoke of the good news it was to the captives in Libby Prison when the Union Army entered Richmond, but he had better news than that was—it was that the Son of God would deliver them all. When men would cease to trust in their own strength and turn to God, they would be delivered from sin. "Call and I will answer thee," saith the Lord. Mr. Moody said that it was not only saints that could pray, but the vilest of sinners, and God would hear their cry if they turned away from sin.

A Word to the Wealthy.

"If I fell and broke my arm, forty persons would rush to my assistance immediately," said the preacher, "but who will help the broken heart but God? He will heal your broken hearts to-night if you will let Him. Moses was not ashamed to turn his back upon the palaces of Egypt and identify himself with the despised Hebrews, and I want to say to the wealthy of New York that they should turn their backs on their pleasures and on transient things. Moses will live forever, but who knows who were the millionaires of Babylon?

"I don't believe I shall ever die. It is promised that he who keeps God's commands will never see death, and I believe it. This body ain't D. L. Moody by a good deal. I have got a life that is everlasting. Are there twenty-five people here who can tell who was King of England when Wesley lived, or when Bunyan lived? They outlived their Kings. A year ago all the nations were going to Moscow to lift the Czar up above anything else on earth. Now the news comes that the poor man has fits. Lifted up to-day and to-morrow he's down! That's the way of it. But the man that receives the grace of God is never, never, never going to die."

DR. THOMPSON ON MIRACLES.

HE ASSERTS THAT THEY ARE ESSENTIALS IN NATURE.

Their Supernatural Appearance to Us Comes Only from Our Shortsightedness—They Are Divine Revelation in Physical Matter.

The Rev. John Rhey Thompson, pastor of the Nostrand Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, delivered the third lecture of his course on "The Miraculous Element in the Bible" last evening. The subject was "The Bible and the Supernatural."

Dr. Thompson began his discourse with the quotation from John Paul Richter, "Miracles on earth are nature in heaven." "This is the sum and substance of the teachings of the Christian religion," he said. "The supernatural controls the natural, the invisible, the visible. What we call miracles may seem to many as only an interference with nature, but this view results from our own narrow-sightedness. These interferences constitute an essential part of nature. They are necessary for the consummation or fruition of natire; are necessary to the great Divine end toward which nature moves. Christianity says miracles may be necessary to that end. Things have taken place, for the production of which nature would have been incompetent, and which could not have occurred without Divine interposition.

"The miracle is not the substitution of caprice for the laws of nature. They are mistaken who suppose that a miracle is a violation of nature.

"I speak reverentially, in my own mind at least, when I say there are some things that God cannot do. God cannot make two bodies occupy the same space at the same time. God cannot make truth a lie, nor goodness evil.

"Miracles are a Divine revelation in physical matter, bringing about a result which the physical, left to itself, could not bring about. You can get rid of the miraculous only by denying the power or existence of God. If God exists and possesses those attributes we claim for Him, then miracles are possible. Man is constantly performing miracles with nature. Left to herself, nature never would have built a house or sailed a ship.

"If there is a God knowing so much more than man does, who can do so much more than man, why should He not perform miracles? Who knows that it was not the plan of the Almighty at one time to introduce the extraordinary into the world for reasons of His own?"

THEY HELD CLOSING SERVICES.

Future Plans of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church.

The members of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church held closing services in their meeting house, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street, yesterday morning and evening. The Rev. Boardman B. Bosworth, the pastor, preached in the morning on topics suggested by the removal.

In the evening there were addresses by Andrew J. Robinson, who has been a Trustee of the church for thirty years; Francis W. Cheeseman, President of the Christian Endeavor Society; Mr. Swaney of Strong Place Church, Brooklyn, and the pastor, followed by the baptism of two candidates and the communion service.

The gradual removal of the members to up-town residences has led to the removal of the church edifice. The Twenty-third Street property has been sold for $110,000, and a new site purchased at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Convent Avenue, where it is expected to begin work in a short time on a new church building. Until the proposed structure is ready for occupancy, the members of the church will meet for worship in the hall of the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue.

The organization of what has been the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church dates back to 1823, when the Union Baptist Church was formed, with sixteen charter members, fourteen of whom were from the Mulberry Street Baptist Church. In 1834 the church occupied a meeting house on Stanton Street, removing in 1880 to a church building on Twenty-fifth Street, near Madison Square, and dedicating the Twenty-third Street edifice in 1883.

True Patriotism and False.

The Rev. Edwin C. Bolles preached yesterday morning on "The Farce and Reality of Patriotism," in the Church of Eternal Hope, on West Eighty-first Street. He spoke with severity of that jingoism which aims to stir up strife, and said it was often led by ulterior and mercenary motives. The true patriot was the honest man or woman who tried to serve the whole people in the country and city, taking the proper interest in government in time of peace and ready if necessary, to labor at home or in the field if war should come.

No Crime to Make Passover Wine.

Policeman Walsh found three men making wine for the Jewish Passover in the cellar of 295 Rivington Street yesterday and arrested them for violation of the excise law. The men, Simon, Emanuel, and Max H. Hocheiser, brothers, explained to Police Captain Copeland, at the Delancey Street Station, that the wine they were making was not alcoholic. Inspector Portman of the Internal Revenue Service examined the wine and corroborated their statement, and Capt. Copeland released them.

End of Father Ryan's Mission.

A large audience attended the last meeting of the Roman Catholic mission of the Rev. Maurice Ryan, the Paulist missionary, in St. Charles Borromeo's Church, Sydney Place, Brooklyn, last evening. The impressive closing services began at 7:30 P. M. At 8 o'clock Father Ryan ascended the altar steps and delivered his farewell sermon on "The Questions Which Keep Christians Apart." It is said Father Ryan has succeeded in converting a number of persons.

DR. ABBOTT MEETS A CRITIC

He Cites the Rev. Mr. Behrends's Attitude on Solomon's Song in Justification of His Attitude on Jonah.

CALLS THE SONG A DRAMA.

He Says It Was Written to Teach a Lesson on Ambition as Against Love—The Need of Such a Lesson in This Day.

For the first time since he began his Sunday evening sermons on "The Bible as Literature," Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, took occasion yesterday to reply to his critics. He took issue with the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, in Bedford Avenue, and one of the most brilliant clergymen in Brooklyn, who recently made an attack on him.

At the beginning of his sermon, Dr. Abbott astonished the audience by referring to an old sermon of Dr. Behrends's in support of his views of inspiration. The sermon cited was one delivered by Dr. Behrends in 1889, and expressed the most advanced views as to the Song of Solomon. Dr. Abbott read the sermon and afterward said:

"It is a little curious to me that orthodoxy has required us to believe that Solomon's Song is an allegory, and required us to believe that the Book of Jonah is not. I confess myself puzzled to know why it is heretical to say that one book may be an allegory, and inspired of God, and not heretical to say that another book is an allegory and inspired of God. The truth is, inspiration has to deal primarily with the substance, not with the form, of the message."

With special reference to the Song of Solomon, after saying it is a drama of a woman's love, he went further and denounced what he called "marriage à la mode." He deplored the modern tendency of women to set ambition against love. The new woman and the bachelor girl were gently scored.

The Song of Solomon.

Among other things, Dr. Abbott said:

"All scholars agree that the Song of Songs is a love song. They also agree in regarding it as in some sense dramatic. But this is all they are agreed upon. One class of critics holds it to be an allegory. Solomon and his bride to them represent Christ and His Church. The second class of interpreters regard the book as an idyl. The Song of Songs in their judgment is simply a wedding hymn, or a combination of wedding hymns, expressive of pure, warm, ardent love between a bridegroom and his bride. The third view is dramatic. It supposes that there are three characters, the maiden, the peasant lover, and the royal lover, and the story turns upon the devices of the royal lover to entice the maiden from her peasant lover and upon her faithfulness to him and final return to him.

Holds the Dramatic View.

"I myself hold the dramatic view of this poem, although it is true that there is behind the poem an allegory, it is only because there is in marriage a symbol; only because it is true that all earthly things are shadows of the celestial and heavenly. At the same time, we must not think of it as a play that could be put upon the stage. It is a drama in the sense in which Browning's 'Pippa Passes' is a drama. It possibly will occur to some of you to object that the notion of Solomon's Song is a drama of woman's love, is inconsistent with reverence for the Bible, and with acceptance of the doctrine of inspiration."

At this point Dr. Abbott read Dr. Behrends's sermon, in which was strongly advocated the dramatic or idyllic, as against the allegorical conception. Dr. Behrends, Dr. Abbott said, had stated the doctrine of inspiration most admirably. The passages of Dr. Behrends's sermon referred to said, among other things: "To say that it portrays the story of an ideal courtship, which ends in a happy prospective marriage, has been called a heresy. The Song of Solomon is a mirror of such love, radiant as the face of an angel, and I for one refuse to be disturbed or annoyed by any other explanation."

Need of Inspired Drama.

Further on Dr. Abbott said: "Remembering what life was in the Orient, remembering how far men had strayed from the first marriage law, remembering how love had died out, and licentiousness had taken its place, can we say there was no need for an inspired drama to teach this lesson to the Eastern world? Are we sure that as we look out upon America there is no need to be taught this lesson in our own day? Is 'marriage à la mode' unknown to us? Are there no mothers who plan to win for their daughters, not a lover, but a wealthy suitor? Are there no men and women in America who love over against houses and lands? If love in a cottage has been often sung it has often also been scorned and scoffed at. If you say that literature is full of this story, that is true. But what will you say of the first writer, who first told the story of the battle between love and ambition and put love first? I doubt whether you will find anywhere in ancient literature a story of pure womanly love antedating the Song of Songs.

"I have learned that it is difficult to speak frankly, but that is no reason for not speaking frankly.

Temptations of Women.

"The higher education and larger life of woman in our day bring temptation. Women enter public life, and you will even read public addresses in which the home is scoffed at, husbands treated as slave owners, love laughed out of court, and the notion sedulously advocated that a woman advances her position if she turns her back upon wifehood and motherhood for the forum, the lecture room, the business career. Over against any notion that it is nobler to be in business than it is to love with fidelity one man, and be his companion consecrated to him, and joining her life with his, I raise my voice here and everywhere."

A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Officers of the United Telegram Company Accused of Fraud.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—A receiver was appointed for the United Telegram Company in the United States court yesterday by Judge Colt, and an injunction was issued against the officers of the company and the Vice President of the Postal Telegraph Company. The petition prays for protection on the allegation that there has been fraud practiced by the officers of the company, President Robert F. Staine of Brookline and Treasurer Lamson of Beverly.

The bill alleges conspiracy to defraud and cheat the company, and also alleges the conversion of the company's assets to the officers' use. It alleges an overdrawn account of $300 at a bank where the officers said there was a balance of $18.

The United Telegram Company is organized with a capital of $500,000. Shares have been issued amounting to $20,000. There are bonds outstanding to the amount of $200,000—400 of $500 each. Robert F. Staine of Brookline is President and Charles A. K. Mason is Treasurer. Heman J. Pettengill of Melrose was appointed receiver, and his bonds were fixed at $20,000.

Buying All the Coal Lands.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Feb. 21.—James W. Hall of Marion County has bought, in Pawpaw and Fairmount Districts of that County in the last year 165 farms, aggregating between 16,000 and 18,000 acres of the best coal lands in the State. Mr. Hall represents J. M. Guffy & Co. of Pittsburg, and says the prospects are that within the next year he will be able to buy all the coal land on the market in Marion County and a large portion of Harrison County. He expects to invest $400,000 in West Virginia coal and coal lands.

LUXURY AND CHRISTIANITY.

AN EVENING DISCOURSE BY THE REV. CHARLES H. EATON.

He Speaks of the Attitude of the Moralist Toward the Needless Spending of Great Wealth—How the Money Might Be Used.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, delivered an address last evening on "The Christian and the Problem of Luxury." He purposes to continue through the Winter at least his Sunday night discourses on popular, in contradistinction to theological, themes.

Dr. Eaton dwelt at length and with emphasis upon some of the faults of the ultra-fashionable class. "Luxury may be considered from the standpoint of political economy or Christian morals," said he. "A new obligation and a new element are introduced, however, when we consider the problem of luxury from the Christian's point of view. The Christian condemns luxury first when it weakens the will and undermines manhood. There was a time when men were made of oak and houses of willow, and now men are made of willow and houses of oak. Where wealth destroys heroism and the stalwart qualities of man it is to be condemned. There may be no crime in spending $50,000 on a ball or a banquet, but would it not be better to give the same amount toward building a school or a cathedral, or supporting a library? Would there not be a greater joy in it? Which gives the more real happiness, the eating of a fine repast or the purchase of a library? Which form of intoxication is the more praiseworthy, that produced by champagne or that by music?

"Vulgar display is to be condemned because it is bad form. From the standpoint of religion, it is a sin, because it does not exalt the nature. The Christian is also called upon to make sacrifices for the poor. The Gospel declares that all men are brothers. I do not mean that we are to give alms to all men, but to consider intelligently how we may offer them effective aid. There is an opportunity to establish great works for the unemployed, and provide shelter for the houseless. The true Christian will work among the poor and the outcast. I am inclined to believe that the University workers find a more permanent satisfaction than the dancers at the fashionable ball.

"Some preposterous remedies for our social troubles have been suggested. One is war—and by preference, civil war. There is nothing which causes a greater waste of economic material and power than war. A large part of the poverty and suffering today are due to the most righteous war ever known—the war of the rebellion. Ascetic-ism, or an attempt to curb the natural desires of the people, is an equally fallacious method. What we need is to make the masses demand more, but to demand under the inspiration of a trained and exalted character."

In the course of his sermon yesterday morning on "The Sermon on the Mount and the Idea of Heaven," Dr. Eaton took exception to some printed reports of his sermon of last Sunday on "Hell," in which he was reported as having said that hell existed only in this world, and this life. The criticisms, he said, which were kindly enough, were undeserved and were based on the misunderstanding of the person who reported the sermon.

WASHINGTON AND OUR TIME.

Everett P. Wheeler and Warren Van Norden Talk on This Topic.

Everett P. Wheeler and Warren Van Norden addressed a gathering of citizens last night in Phillips Memorial Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street. "Washington and Our Time" was the topic.

The pastor, the Rev. J. E. Bushnell, introduced the speakers. Mr. Phillips remarked upon the moral qualities of Washington, and compared them with the genius of Napoleon, saying that there would be another Napoleon before there would be another Washington.

Warren Van Norden said: "When we discuss the character of Washington we think of the Christian man. We think of that foolish and boyish craze known as jingoism. How Washington would have deprecated it. He would have us live at peace with all the world, and particularly he would not have us at war with England."

The pastor closed the service by saying that he would be reluctant to open his church to commemorate a mere man, but Washington stood for an idea. "If the Prince of Darkness can induce men to spend their time discussing Jonah and the whale he will do us great harm," he said. "Christianity needs no defense. Washington lived in the midst of a time of infidels. He never defended Christianity. He simply lived a Christian."

Prof. Briggs's Study Abroad.

During the absence of Prof. Charles A. Briggs in Europe, where he will spend a year, he will devote his time and attention to study, in preparation for the publication of two works, of which he has been chosen as the American editor. These works are the International Critical Commentary and the International Theological Library. In the former he is associated with the Rev. S. R. Driver, D. D., Canon of Oxford, and the Rev. Alfred Plummer, D. D., Master of University College, Durham, England. In the latter, Prof. Briggs has as his co-editor the Rev. S. D. F. Salmon, D. D., professor in the Free Church College, Aberdeen, Scotland. It is expected that Prof. Briggs will spend the first period of his stay in Europe in Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh. He will then go to Rome to make an especial study of ecclesiastical symbolism, where he will have access to the works in the Vatican library and to many other sources of information, where books and documents of the early Church are kept.

Jonah's Experience a Miracle.

The Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Seventy-fourth Street, east of Park Avenue, preached yesterday morning on "Jonah, the Prophet of Nireveh," taking the stand that Jonah was a historical person and that the account given of his experience with the whale and the gourd given in the Book of Jonah is not an allegory, but a statement of fact. "No naturalist," he said, "has ever doubted the possibility of the swallowing of Jonah by a sea monster. The question has been, could Jonah live through the ordeal? Not without a miracle. But there is nothing more improbable about this miracle than of the miracle of the loaves and fishes. Christianity is founded upon the possibility of miracles, and when you begin to deny a Bible statement because it is contrary to nature, you might as well close up your churches and give up Christianity altogether."

Washington and Lincoln Compared.

"Two Americans—Washington and Lincoln," was the subject of the address of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Ward yesterday at Arthur Hall, Lenox Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, where the Second Universalist Church now meets. Dr. Ward said the two Americans were the exponents of two distinct types of the people. Washington, the born gentleman, proved he loved liberty and fought for it as valiantly as any son of toil. Later, when Abraham Lincoln, the typical American, who had come from the common people, was called upon to defend their rights and administer to their wants, he also was found not wanting.

For a New Congregational Church.

Workers in the Congregational Church Extension Society of New York City and Brooklyn are striving to raise a fund of $5,000 for the purpose of erecting a new church of that denomination on East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, near the Southern Boulevard. It is to be called the Port Morris Church. The sum of $3,000 has already been pledged by the society from its own treasury. It is hoped that the remainder will be contributed by those interested in this church extension scheme. Already, premises have been rented for worship, but the accommendations are so inadequate to the needs of the congregation that the building of a proper edifice is considered imperative.

OPPOSITION TO MORMONS

The Rev. D. J. McMillan Issues a Pamphlet Against Their Articles of Faith and Practices.

A FAILURE IN PROPHECIES.

Events Did Not Happen as Predicted—The Unwillingness of Mormons to Let Others Practice Religion—The Doctrine of Personal God.

Recent efforts of Mormon missionaries in the East, and particularly in New York and vicinity, have aroused various religious bodies to an unsual sense of watchfulness and aggressiveness. There is a growing sentiment among church people that active measures should be taken to combat the Mormon ideas that are now being disseminated in Eastern communities. A Mormon Church has already been established in Brooklyn, and it is believed that efforts are making to start one in this city.

A pamphlet of uncommon and peculiar interest has been written by the Rev. D. J. McMillan, one of the Corresponding Secreta

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Interest This Week Will Centre in the Introduction of the Greater New York Charter.

SET DOWN FOR THIS EVENING.

Long List of Hearings Scheduled by the Assembly and Senate Committees—Raines Law Report May be Made This Week.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Legislature soon will settle down to work in earnest. All of the important questions upon which legislation is to be enacted this session will be covered by the introduction of bills within the next two weeks. After the inauguration at Washington the legislators will have to take hold of things with a rush. But thirty-seven legislative days will then remain, counting the eight Monday night sessions, if the final adjournment is had by May 1, as the leaders expect. The general impression is that the Legislature will adjourn for three legislative days over the inauguration. This question is to be decided by the Republican leaders this week. There is much opposition to the suggested adjournment among the members who do not intend to witness the inauguration.

The event of the week will be the introduction in both houses to-morrow night of the charter for the Greater New York and the report of the Greater New York Commission, which will be read for the information of the members. The charter will be referred to a committee without a reading. It is likely to be referred to the special joint committee, of which Senator Clarence Lexow is Chairman, which has been considering the Greater New York question, or a new joint committee to take charge of it may be named. Otherwise the charter will be considered by the Cities Committee in each house.

Report on Raines Law.

Senator Raines expects this week to submit the report of his special committee on the workings of the Raines law, with an accompanying bill, embracing suggested amendments, all of which have been discounted for some time.

Senator Lexow's trust investigation committee must submit its report to the Legislature by next week Monday, as its time limit will expire then. The committee may finish the taking of testimony by that time. It is not expected, however, that the committee will be able to formulate its report and remedial legislation by March 1, and it is probable that only a preliminary report will be forthcoming on that day.

Proposed measures, carrying out Gov. Black's civil service ideas, and his suggestion that the State increase her holdings in the Adirondack wilderness, are still held in abeyance.

Another hearing on Assemblyman Austin's bill, incorporating the New York Law School will be had before the Assembly Judiciary Committee this week.

The Senate Miscellaneous Corporations Committee has fixed Thursday as the day of grace for hearing the attorneys of the New York gas companies in opposition to the Cantor-Laimbeer bills, fixing the price of gas in New York City, at $1 a thousand feet. The companies have been notified that unless they appear at that time the hearings will be closed.

The Senate Cities Committee Thursday afternoon will give a hearing on Senator Wieman's bill, providing that all street surface railroads in New York and Brooklyn shall pay 3 per cent. of their gross receipts into the city Treasury annually, joint budget, so is New York's equalized value to her share of the joint budget, or

Good Roads Bills.

The Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means Committees will give a joint hearing Thursday afternoon on the several good roads bills. It is expected that at the time a large delegation representing the League of American Wheelmen will appear in favor of Senator Higbie's bill, which was drafted by President Potter of the league.

The Senate Railroad Committee will give a hearing Wednesday afternoon on Senator Ford's bill extending for five years the time of the New York Connecting Railroad Company for beginning work. The promoters of this corporation are endeavoring to raise $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 of English capital to construct a standard gauge steam railroad from Port Morris, in New York, to East New York, in Brooklyn, going over Ward's Island in the East River.

The Senate Commerce and Navigation Committee will give a hearing on Senator Ahearn's bill, incorporating the Ward's Island Bridge Company Wednesday afternoon.

The Insurance Committees of the two houses Tuesday afternoon will give a hearing on the several insurance bills which have been introduced in the Legislature.

The Assembly Ways and Means Committee has fixed hearings on a number of bills for Thursday afternoon, including the measures introduced in the House by Assemblymen Bondy and Lewis, which provide for the surveying and gauging of the flow of the principal rivers, ponds, and lakes which feed the canal system of the State. Mr. Bondy's bill appropriates $40,000 and directs the State Board of Health to employ an expert to make an examination of the several rivers and lakes in order to determine their sanitary condition and their capacity for supplying the cities of the State with pure water.

On the same day the Ways and Means Committee will give hearings on the following bills: Mr. Eldridge's, appropriating $20,000 for a survey of the Upper Hudson River, in order to provide for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal and for the regulation of the flow of water used for commercial purposes; Mr. Armstrong's, appropriating $5,000 for a monument to Frederick Douglass in the City of Rochester, and Mr. Benham's, appropriating $41,000 to erect and equip a horticultural experimental building at Geneva.

Married Women in Schools.

A further hearing on Assemblyman Forrester's bill prohibiting the employment of married women under fifty years of age as school teachers in New York and Brooklyn will be given by the Assembly Cities Committee Tuesday afternoon.

A hearing will be had before the Assembly Committee on Gas Wednesday afternoon on Assemblyman Bondy's bill fixing the price of gas in Albany, Troy, Syracuse, and Rochester at $1.

Hearings on the following bills will be held by the Assembly Cities Committee Tuesday afternoon: Mr. Kennedy's, providing for an Assessment Revision Committee in Long Island City; J. J. Sullivan's, providing for an increase in compensation of Inspectors of Sullivan in cities of the first class from $5 to $7 per day; J. J. Sullivan's, authorizing the Board of Health of the City of New York to hear and determine all plans arising out of the destruction of diseased cattle; Mr. Murphy's, providing for the municipal ownership of gas plants by the City of New York; Mr. Lambeer's, authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to establish a farm colony for the detention of persons convicted of vagrancy, habitual drunkenness, and disorderly conduct; Mr. Finn's, prohibiting the sale of river ice for domestic purposes in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn; Mr. Mathewson's, authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Bronx River between the William's Bridge and Woodlawn Stations on the Harlem Railroad, in the City of New York, also the construction of a bridge over the Bronx River at East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, New York City; Mr. Mathewson's, for laying out a public park in the Twenty-third Ward in the City of New York.

The Assembly Cities Committee will give a hearing Thursday afternoon on N. J. Miller's bill in relation to the consent of property owners to the construction of a railway on Utica Street, in the City of Buffalo.

HEARING ON PARSHALL BILL.

Last Arguments on the Canal Measure to be Heard Tuesday.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Senate and Assembly Canal Committees, in joint session Tuesday, will give their final hearing on the Parshall bill, the purpose of which is to repeal the amendment to the transportation law passed late last session, limiting canal companies to a capital of $50,000.

Among those who are likely to be called upon to testify are George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works; Campbell W. Adams, State Engineer, and George W. Balch, for twenty years Chairman of the Produce Exchange Committee, who, it is said, originated the movement that terminated in the appropriation of $9,000,000 for canal enlargement.

Ex-Mayor Franklin Edson and John A. Cormack, representing the Maritime Exchange, are also likely to be present, and a committee of no less than ten members of the Produce Exchange, having no interest whatever in the Consolidated Canal Company, have been announced to the committee as desirous of attending the joint hearing.

PROSPECT CREEK MINING.

Movements of the North American Exploration Company of the City of New York.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 21.—H. I. Field, representative of the North American Exploration Company of New York, is having extensive development work done on the Prospect Creek properties near Telluride. A contract has just been let for driving 900 feet of tunnel on the Stella vein, which, in this distance, will cut six cross leads at a depth of 2,000 feet. They are making progress at the rate of eight feet a day, and the ore now runs from $15 to $20 in gold to the ton. On the lower level of the Nellie Mine they are in nearly 1,100 feet, and it will require about 300 feet more of work before they will reach the rich ore in the Star Gazer.

It is the intention of the company to connect all these properties under ground, thus forming one of the largest mining plants in the San Juan country.

The famous Robinson Mine, near Leadville, has been consolidated with the Victor Mines Company of Cripple Creek, of which F. G. Peck of Chicago is manager. The Robinson has to its credit a gross production of $6,000,000 in silver, gold, and lead, and expert reports state there are now 1,500,000 ounces of silver ore in one ore chute alone, exposed and workable. The property consists of 76 acres of ground, and has been developed by 36,000 feet of workings. In 1879 G. B. Robinson, its owner, was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with that famous Colorado Executive, Robert J. Pitkin. The campaign was memorable, but it resulted in Robinson's triumph. Shortly after his election he became involved in litigation over the title of ten acres of the most valuable ground in his property, and in order to prevent the opposition getting a foothold he established armed guards around his mines, with instructions to allow no one to pass, and to "fire upon them if they failed to give the countersign." The second night after he gave these orders was a very dark and stormy one. About 10 o'clock that night Robinson approached the shaft house with the intention of going down in the mine. The guard challenged him, and not receiving the sign as promptly as he thought he should, he obeyed orders and fired. The ball passed through Robinson's heart, and he never moved after falling. An attempt was made to prove that the guard had been hired by the opposition to kill Robinson, but it failed, and he was acquitted. The mine was closed down then, and has never been actively worked since.

Samuel B. Morgan of this city, President of the Picacho gold mines, located in the old Picacho District, San Diego County, Cal., has gone to New York City for the purpose of closing the sale of this property to an English syndicate. Stephen W. Dorsey of star route fame is said to have engineered the deal in London.

CLOSING DAYS OF CONGRESS.

Appropriations Likely to Monopolize Attention in Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Only nine more working days remain to the Fifty-fourth Congress, and the condition of the appropriation bills will compel the Senate to make up for the time lost in a futile effort to ratify the arbitration treaty, which now appears to have been shelved. The pending Sundry Civil and the Naval Appropriation bill probably will cause debate. The President has approved the Legislative, the Consular and Diplomatic, the Military Academy, and the Pension bill. The Army bill is in conference, and the Agricultural bill was agreed to in conference yesterday. The Indian bill is now in the Senate, and probably will not be passed before to-morrow night. The District of Columbia bill is on the calendar, and will be called up as soon as the Indian bill is out of the way. This bill may lead to protracted debate, owing to a fight between contending electric light companies.

The Appropriations Committee of the Senate is still considering the Post Office, the Sundry Civil, and the Fortifications bill, all of which will be reported in two or three days. Of the remaining appropriation measures, the Naval and the General Deficiency bill are still in the House.

The House also will occupy the remainder of the time in a clearing up of necessary business. Three hours' debate on the Pacific railroads paragraph of the General Deficiency bill will take place Monday in Committee of the Whole, and then probably another day will be spent in going over the measure in open house.

The passage of bills under suspension of the rules comes in order during the closing days of the session, but the House leaders seem determined to shut down upon all measures asking further appropriations of money.

EXPLOSION IN A SUBWAY.

A Child Severely Injured by a Flying Paving Stone.

An explosion of gas in a subway of the East River Electric Light Company, at Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue, yesterday afternoon tore up the Belgian block and asphalt pavement in a radius of fifteen feet, sent a heavy street car rail flying in the air, and knocked down three persons, severely injuring one of them, Gerald, the three-year-old son of Policeman George Cruise.

Cruise was crossing the street with the child when the explosion occurred. They were knocked down by the shock, as was William Ensalmen of the Columbus Hotel, Twenty-third Street and First Avenue. Neither of the men was much hurt, but the child was struck by a flying paving stone, and his head was cut and two teeth were knocked out. He was covered with blood when Cruise, assisted by Policeman Kennedy, carried him to Bellevue Hospital, two blocks away. Dr. Powers sent the little fellow to the surgical ward, and said he feared the child had sustained a fracture of the skull.

A like explosion occurred in the same subway one night about a week ago. The pavement was completely wrecked then, and about fifty feet of an unused street car track were torn up.

Benefit Society's Anniversary.

The United Brethren Mutual Benefit and Medical Aid Society celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary by a banquet and dance at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place, last evening. Covers were laid for 150 members and guests, and the dining hall was elaborately decorated. Hyman Drucker acted as toastmaster, and toasts were responded to by Simon Benjamin, Simon Peyser, Mayer Krasner, and Samuel Mitchell, and addresses were delivered by ex-Presidents of the society Samuel Prince, Henry Gompers, and Morris Vanderoelden.

Did Mulligan Kill His Baby?

James Mulligan, thirty-seven years old, of 3 Mott's Lane, who says he is employed at the Willard Parker Hospital, was held for examination in the Yorkville Court yesterday, without bail, on a charge of infanticide. Mrs. Burns, a midwife, who was attending Mrs. Mulligan Friday, said Mulligan came to his wife's room while under the influence of liquor and emptied a pail of ashes over his one-day-old child. The child died a few hours later.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

A Correspondent Quotes What "The Builder" Publishes on the Subject.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent—A. F.—devotes much space to showing my "lack of information" on this subject, kindly hoping that I do not "intentionally misrepresent." To prove his point he gives no better authority than long quotations from The Saturday Review. Their flippancy and irreverence I do not undertake to refute, but surely that journal was never before reckoned an infallible guide in architectural matters.

I have lying before me an article from The Builder, which shows that if I was misinformed it was in good company. I hope you will make room for the quotation which forms a part of the article: "A detailed examination of the west front of Peterborough Cathedral from the scaffolding, which we have had the opportunity of making since our last issue, more than confirms the opinion we had previously formed as to the impracticable and even absurd nature of the method of dealing with it for which the Society of Antiquaries have unwisely made themselves responsible. The mere perusal of the extraordinary document which they have taken under their protection, coupled with what may be said to have been common knowledge as to the state of the upper portion of the front, must have induced a feeling of healthy skepticism, but in this case seeing is unbelieving. No one with any knowledge of construction who looked at the upper part of the front from the top of the vaulting behind the gables could for a moment regard the proposals of the "specification", as anything short of lunacy, unless we are to conclude that those who drew it up had themselves never seen the walls from that point of view and were specifying without a knowledge of the task they were undertaking. We expressed a doubt last week whether Mr. Thompson, the contractor, would ever have cared to risk the lives of his men in carrying out such work in such a manner. We were more than correct. We now learn as a fact that Mr. Thompson, who has had quite exceptional experience in work of this kind, had definitely stated that, should the Dean and Chapter give way and allow Mr. Webb and his friends to try their experiment, he would have thrown up his contract, as he would not have felt justified in undertaking such a risk. That portion of the public which has been taken in by the clamor raised against the Dean and Chapter in certain daily journals, in which they have been accused of wantonly destroying Peterborough Cathedral, may possibly realize a little better now what it is that the cathedral authorities have been invited to do. They have been invited in the first place to dismiss their architect, the man of admittedly the first experience in England in dealing with large medieaval structures, and to put the work instead into the hands of those of whose experience they know nothing, and at the same time to lose from the work their contractor, who stands first in experience in such work, because he regards the proposed method as one which is unsafe, not only to the building, but to the lives of his workmen. And it is for resisting the demand that they should do this that they have had wholesale abuse heaped upon them in public prints. If they had yielded to the clamor against them they would have been absolutely false to the trust reposed in them."

Considering that The Builder is (as The Saturday Review never was) an architectural paper, I am quite willing the public should decide between A. F. and myself whether it is to the clergy that his charitable epithet of "pig-headed" should be applied. DAVIS.

New York, Feb. 20, 1897.

TO TEXAS FOR WEAK LUNGS.

Fort Davis Atmosphere Said to be "Worth $200 an Acre."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read with much interest in a recent issue of your paper the article on "Southern California." California is a long way off to be reached by invalids, and it occurs to me that I might suggest to persons with weak lungs a place somewhat nearer, but still worth trying—Fort Davis, Texas.

Let me say that I have never been to Fort Davis, have no interests there, and know no one residing there permanently. I have a young son spending the Winter there on account of weak lungs, and from him and from friends in Houston who have made of it a Summer as well as a Winter resort I have learned all I know about it, and this can be told in a few words. It is about 100 miles southeast of El Paso, and about two hours' drive, I think, from Marfa, a station on the Southern Pacific. The country is broken, and the fort is about 5,500 feet above the sea level. There are no great extremes of heat or cold, but the chief charm as a health resort is in the comparative absence of moisture in the atmosphere. I have been told that fresh meats thrown out in the summertime will not spoil, but will dry up; and one of the invalids now there said recently that "the soil is not fertile enough to be very valuable, but the climate is worth $200 an acre."

Fort Davis was once a military post, but has been abandoned, and there are several "officers' quarters" vacant, and these should be pretty good houses. There are some fine roads built by the Government. There is a hotel, but I don't know much about the accommodations. I suppose a letter addressed to the Postmaster would be referred to some one who could answer questions. JOHN MARTIN.

New York, Feb. 20, 1897.

JONAH IN THE OXFORD BIBLE.

Suggestion that the Disputation Should Be Dropped.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fuss and excitement during the past two or three weeks occasioned by Dr. Lyman Abbott's utterances regarding the book of Jonah seem in the highest degree puerile. The sensational press has teemed with articles on the subject, clergymen of all denominations have been interviewed, and resolutions denouncing the preacher have been plentiful. One excited minister maintained that no such opinions had ever been expressed in a Congregational pulpit before, and added that the Bible would continue to exist long after Dr. Abbott and Plymouth Church were but a memory. He might with equal truth have made a similar remark concerning the Koran or the Rig-Vedas.

I have for several years used the Oxford, or Teachers', Bible, which I believe is a standard publication both here and in England, and is largely employed in the churches and Sunday schools of the two countries. It regards the story of Jonah as "an allegory, the materials for the narrative being derived from the symbolical language employed by earlier prophets," and further states that there is nothing in them "to prove that our Lord regarded the narrative as literal fact."

Wherein do the views here expressed, which coincide with those of the enlightened, intelligent ministry everywhere, differ from the opinions of Dr. Abbott? If he is an "infidel," then the Teachers' Bible is an infedel publication. So are the Encyclopaedia Britannica and dozens of standard works, theological and secular. The whole discussion is preposterous, and the sooner it is brought to a termination the better for the common sense of the community.

A. E. G.

New York, Feb. 20, 1897.

IDEAL STREET-CAR FENDER.

The Conclusions of a Former Inspector in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that one of the most important measures affecting the Cities of New York and Brooklyn and other cities in this State is to come before the present Legislature for conclusive action, viz.: "The selection of a fender, of the best life-saving device, to be used by all surface cars," this much talked and written of subject should now, by the present Legislature, be settled, without fearing or favoring any of the railroad companies, inventors, promoters, or other interested parties; and for one purpose only—for the public's and humanity's sake, to put a stop to the past most terrible butchering record.

The writer wishes to speak from this humane position only—as a former Inspector in the City of Brooklyn of street-car fenders, in which position every opportunity naturally gave him an experience, in touch with all interested in fender adoption; an insight that enabled him to form positive convictions as to mechanical requirements necessary to be combined in a life-saving fender that will actually do the required work—and his conclusions are as follows:

First—Insist that all fenders must be fastened to the truck of the cars, except only where the double-truck cars are used. In the latter case they may be as practically and efficiently attached to the platforms, as the oscillation of the fenders is prevented to a dangerous degree when double-truck cars are used; but in these cases only.

Second—Insist that the fender shall be so constructed where attached to the car that it will immediately drop to the rails the instant that it strikes any person or object. This is the vital point in keeping with truck or platform fastening, as is explained in the first reason, and with a three to five inch original adjustment above the street.

Third—Insist that a foot pedal be so arranged on platforms as to enable the motorman to drop the fender before the latter strikes the person. In this way, no injury is caused by the blow, the fender being down to the rail, the object being scooped or rolled into its net, comparatively without injury.

These conditions, and these only, will save life, and cost no more than the numerous murderous constructions at present employed. A synopsis or distinct explanation in a few words of the above is: That fenders so constructed will positively prevent the victim from getting under the fender. This is the vital point. No matter whether the blow is struck in an erect, stooping, or prostrate position, getting under the fender is prevented and the person is saved from the wheels.

If the railroad companies will indorse and assist legislative enactment on the above plan of fenders they will find that facing juries will be the exception instead of the general rule, and the horrors of the past not repeated in our day.

C. H. HOFFMAN,
Late City Inspector of Street Car Fenders for the City of Brooklyn.
Brooklyn, Feb. 20, 1897.

STATEN ISLAND GAS.

A Citizen Wants the Company's Work and System Investigated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the subject of cheaper gas for New York City is before the present Legislature the writer would like to call attention to the public demand for cheaper gas in other portions of the city comprising the Greater New York; and, at the same time, to the great need for a thorough search into the reports made by some of these outside gas companies.

I am well aware, at the outset, of the difficulties which surround any single-handed attempt to cope with corporate power; of the difficulties which beset the representatives of the people in any earnest endeavor to bring down the price of gas; of the damning influence which mere "strike" bills have on the really honest effort, causing a marked tendency toward governmental decay, and the deterring individuals from entering the field from any commendable motive whatever. Such an atempt was made in "the borough of Richmond" nearly a year ago and utterly failed to reduce the price of gas as desired, viz.: from $1.75 to $1.25 per thousand. A paltry reduction to $1.60 has recently been made.

The reason of this failure was due to lack of proper influence acting at the time, in my opinion. I am aware that this public letter and the action which I hope to take in the near future will probably arouse instant and aggressive opposition. It will probably be met by a statement that the local Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce of Staten Island has thoroughly investigated the subject, and that it stands by the Richmond County Gas Company.

I suggest that there be a concentration of all the present efforts in the Legislature, tending to give consumers better and cheaper gas, by the appointing of a commission to specially investigate all gas companies in the State, who claim that they are selling gas under proper pressure and candle power to all who apply, and at rates which cannot be lowered in justice to themselves. I am convinced that if legislative search lights of sufficiently high voltage be trained upon the Richmond County Gas Light Company they would show much that would interest them, to say the least—such things, for instance, as old-time gas mains, which are so small in the vicinity of the gas works that it is now impossible to extend the mains into new territory. They would show, I believe, that there is no desire to furnish new applicants in any considerable numbers who are remote from the gas works, because it would necessitate the relaying of the whole main line with larger pipe. I believe they would also show that the pressure now required is so great, in order to overcome the friction of these small mains along the whole line, that over 12 per cent. of the gas made escapes unburned through the gas burners into the house, and, further, that this escaping gas is metered and paid for as though burned.

I believe they will show, too, that hundreds of families who would like to use gas for fuel and light cannot get it at even the price asked from regular consumers because of the smallness of the old mains. I will not enumerate further at the present time. Turn on the searchlights.

J. W. MOULTON.

New York, Feb. 20, 1897.

The Sidewalk Obstruction Problem.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Pertinent to the sidewalk truck obstruction discussion, would it not be feasible for our city officials to devise and adopt a block system like or similar to the one I will outline below, to the end that the convenience of pedestrians may be enhanced without interfering to any appreciable extent, if at all, with the rights of merchants.

At 7 o'clock A. M. clear and keep cleared during one hour the east sidewalk of every north and south street and the north sidewalk of every east and west street, repeating the clearances at 9 o'clock and every alternate hour thereafter.

At 8 o'clock A. M. clear and keep cleared during one hour the west sidewalk of every north and south street and the south sidewalk of every east and west street, repeating the clearance at 10 o'clock and every alternate hour thereafter.

The operation of this plan would give pedestrians the unobstructed and continued use of either one sidewalk or the other along any street, much to their convenience and comfort and somewhat to their safety, and would afford to merchants every alternate hour during which to load and unload their goods without subjecting them to the almost constant interruptions occasioned by the incongruous admixture of pedestrians, skids, merchandise, bad temper, and waste of time which is necessarily incident to the present planless custom.

This plan, of course, would leave the sporadic phase of the question, that of sidewalk squatter sovereignty, to be treated independently. H. A. DICKIE.

New York, Feb. 20, 1897.

NEW YORK'S TRADE SUPREMACY

John A. Sleicher Says Its Business May Be Diverted.

Leslie's Weekly of Feb. 25, an advance copy of which has been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES, will contain an article by John A. Sleicher, on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Port Arthur Railroad, a new line now nearly completed. The road is 787 miles long, and runs almost directly south from Kansas City to the Gulf.

Mr. Sleicher says that it is time New Yorkers were bestirring themselves, as the new road will divert commerce from New York to the Gulf of Mexico.

"This rivalry between the East and the West," he says, "has reached a point where the danger becomes acute and the possibilities serious. Boston is shipping more food products to Liverpool than is New York. Montreal continues to increase its shipments of flour from our Northwestern States, and St. John, N. B., especially in Winter, is the point of departure for an enormous and steadily enlarging freightage of American flour. Erie and Fairport, on Lake Erie, are intercepting freight from the Northwest and diverting it from New York to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

"Chicago is as near to New Orleans as it is to New York, and when the Illinois Central Railroad takes Chicago freight to the wharves in New Orleans, where steamships wait to load it for European and South American ports, without the payment of New York's oppressive port charges, it is likely that Chicago will forsake New York and patronize the Gulf route. Five years ago only three Southern ports had direct lines of steamships to Europe, the freight from other Southern ports being left to such 'tramp' vessels as might pick it up. Now, eleven Southern ports have regular lines to British and Continental harbors, and most of them have cargoes engaged for all Winter. Not only New Orleans and Newport News, Norfolk, Galveston, and Baltimore have their foreign steamship lines, but Charleston, Savannah, and Brunswick are all entering, or have entered, a field that formerly belonged almost exclusively to New York.

"St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, and St. Louis are from 50 to 450 miles nearer Port Arthur, Houston, and Galveston than they are to New York. The Gulf ports are taking the commerce of the Great West because the haul to them by rail is shorter and the port charges are very little, or nothing at all; yet these Gulf ports, excepting New Orleans, have no straight, direct railway line to the North like that which is about to be opened from Kansas City to Port Arthur via the new Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad. It is time that attention should be called to the rapidly approaching completion of this new railway, the only one of consequence running through the heart of the Mississippi Valley to a deep-water port on the Gulf.

"If New York appreciates the situation, no time will be lost in arranging for freight lines direct to Port Arthur. Work on the new canal and the admirable system of docks and terminals at Port Arthur will be completed in great part within a year. The interval will give those who are interested in maintaining New York's commercial supremacy abundant time to survey the situation and adapt themselves to it. First of all, let New York reduce its port charges; next, let New York put on a fast freight line of steamers to Port Arthur. Such a line would find here not only cargoes of timber, cattle, cotton, corn, wheat, lead, zinc, and other commodities for domestic and foreign consumption, but also great quantities of early fruits and vegetables from all the enormous stretch of rich, black land in the vicinity of Port Arthur is being rapidly taken up for garden farming. Within a year it has increased in value from $2 to $35 per acre, and an agricultural experiment station established by the railroad at this point shows what can be done. The rich, heavy soil will yield three crops a year. Strawberries, radishes, cabbages, and similar garden products are growing in profusion in and about Port Arthur at this time. New York may close its eyes to the realities of the situation, but others do not."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Basis of One-Way Party and One-Way Regular Fares to the East.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association has adjudicated on the preambles and resolutions of the Joint Passenger Association, in regard to a basis of one-way party and one-way regular fares from Central Passenger Committee territory to Eastern points. The managers decide that fares via the standard lines should be based naturally over the lowest legitimate ticketing gateway, and that it is inconsistent for them to construct their fares upon authorized differentials current via other routes from intermediate points; further, that they should not adopt between intermediate points differentials authorized via competing lines between important centres of greater distance. It is also regarded impracticable, under existing laws, for any line to carry a higher fare between intermediate points than is quoted between points of greater distance upon the same line, and that it is inconsistent to disregard possible combinations of locals over recognized ticketing routes.

Over this the following recommendations are made: Party fares for ten and under fifty persons, from Fort Wayne to New York, via Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Pennsylvania Company, basis, 2 cents per mile short line distance, $15.30; via New York, Chicago and St. Louis and New York Central, basis, standard line fare, $15.30; via New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and any line east of Buffalo except the New York Central, basis, 2 cents per mile over Leipsic, the latter point taking Dayton differential, $14; via Wabash and connections to Suspension Bridge or Buffalo, thence New York Central, basis, standard line fare, $15.30; via Wabash and connections to Suspension Bridge or Buffalo, thence any line except the New York Central, basis, same as New York, Chicago and St. Louis, $14. Example No. 2—Regular one-way first-class limited fares from Anderson, Ind., to New York, via standard lines, basis, local over Union City, $18.35; via Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and connections to Buffalo, thence any line except the New York Central, basis, same as Indianapolis, $17.

The Railroads of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 21.—The twentieth annual report of Railroad Commissioner J. C. Hill of Virginia is just issued. It shows that the reports from all companies indicate gross earnings of $50,000,617.25 for the fiscal year ending June 30 last. The Commissioner says that the roads in the State are in good physical condition, and will compare favorably with the general average of the country. The operating expenses of all the roads were $27,849,496.93; interest, $12,056.43. The average gross earnings per mile were $5,174.

The State Bank Out $200.

Abraham Rosenberg of 79 Broome Street was held for examination in the Essex Market Court yesterday, accused of conspiring to defraud the State Bank in Grand Street of $200. The police threw a veil of mystery around the case. According to their version of it, a depositor in the bank lost his bank-book, and another man presented the book and a check for $200. The bank officers refused to pay it unless the man was properly identified. Rosenberg identified him, and the check was cashed. Then the owner of the book reported his loss to the bank,, declared the check for $200 a forgery, and a warrant was issued for Rosenberg's arrest.

Mollie Pincus's Cruel Parents.

Mollie Pincus, fourteen years old, was arrested Saturday by Agent King of the Gerry Society, on the complaint of her parents, Joseph and Annie Pincus of 61 King Street, that she is wayward. In the Centre Street Court yesterday the girl denied the charge and said she left home because her father made her peddle jewelry on the Bowery and beg. Since she left home she has been working for Mrs. Smith at 241 Monroe Street as a servant. Agent King corroborated her statement, and Magistrate Crane, after reprimanding the parents, committed the girl temporarily to the care of the Gerry Society.

LONG PENDING SUIT ENDED.

PROPERTY OF EAST TENNESSEE LAND COMPANY TO BE SOLD.

To Satisfy a Million-Dollar Mortgage Held by the Central Trust Company and Prior Liens.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 21.—A court verdict which materially affects 20,000 persons in the United States, largely residents in the Northern States, was the final decree rendered last night in the consolidated causes against the East Tennessee Land Company by United States Appellate Judge Severans of Michigan, presiding for Judge Clarke, disqualified.

The defendant land company was a five-million-dollar corporation organized by eleven land boomers in 1890, but innocently promoted by the leading Prohibitionists of the county, to whom they proposed to found an ideal temperance city, which was the origin of the town of Harriman, Tenn., a city of 5,000 people. The foremost spirits in the organization were Funk & Wagnalls, the publishers, and Hobbs and Schumacher, trust magnates of New York, and Frederick Gates of Chattanooga, who, among others, sold options on 100,000 acres of land, for which they paid $33,000, to the East Tennessee Land Company for $750,000. This company secured millions of dollars in popular subscriptions to its stock, and built Harriman, and later the American Temperance University. A proviso in their land titles binds the purchasers to maintain total abstinence by forfeiting the land if liquor is ever sold upon it.

The style of the consolidated suits is Ferdinand Schumacher and others and Central Trust Company of New York vs. East Tennessee Land Company. The chief contention was in the case of Ewing, receiver of the land company, vs. McKenzie, receiver of the Harriman Manufacturing Company, an auxiliary corporation, organized by the incorporators of the land company to carry on manufactures, and of which the parent organization purchased $200,000 of the $500,000 capital stock. By mismanagement and alleged fraudulent transactions the land company, with many subordinate corporations, were thrown into receivers' hands. This litigation, which culminated in final decrees last night, was for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company, and is a victory for the receiver.

The property, consisting of 100,000 acres of unincumbered land and city property, manufacturing sites, etc., will be sold to satisfy the bonded indebtedness, to wit: One million dollars, in first mortgage bonds, held by the Central Trust Company, and prior liens securing unpaid purchase money. The Harriman Manufacturing Company was virtually declared an illegal or not a fraudulent corporation, and the transactions between the two interworking organizations void. By this decree $385,000 of the assets of the manufacturing company are saved to the stockholders of the land company.

Decrees were also reached in many dependent suits. It is claimed that plans for reorganization are on foot and that a committee of New York bondholders will buy the land and reorganize the company's affairs. These cases have been pending for many years, but no appeals will be taken. Clinton B. Fisk was one of the first Presidents of the East Tennessee Company.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Large Part of the Business to Leave the Fifth Avenue Building.

The Methodists are taking steps to move the principal part of their business from the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street. At a meeting of the Book Committee, just held, the publishing agents were instructed to gather all information, prepare plans, estimate cost, and report at the next meeting, which will be held in Cincinnati. The agents were also instructed to look for a location, either in New York or near it, to erect a new building.

The purpose of the change is to secure the Methodist Book Concern Building, in Fifth Avenue, to rent for office purposes, reserving only so much as may be necessary for the book store and editorial offices. At present all of the manufacturing of the Book Concern is carried on there. Inducements have been held out to go to a town in New Jersey, but the opinion seems to be that the new manufacturing building will be built in New York, as near the location of the present building as possible, but on a street where land is less valuable. An interesting fact, brought out at the meeting of the Book Committee, is that one of the Western concern, situated in Cincinnati, reports sales of more than $100,000 in excess of the sales at the New York concern.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLANC, ROBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. BLANC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George A. Heaney, his attorney, No. 16-22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896 LOUIS BLANC, Executor. GEORGE A. HEANEY, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, New-York. N. Y s28-1aw6mM

DELLAC, SUZANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUZANNE DELLAC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3rd day of October, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1896. GUSTAVE VILLARET, Executor. HOWE & HUMMEL, Att'ys for Exr., 87 & 89 Centre St., N. Y. City. o5-1aw6mM

FIELDING, AUGUSTUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS FIELDING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to Carl A. de Gersdorff, Esq., at his place of transacting business, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1897. FRANKLIN B. FIELDING, CARL A. DE GERSDORFF, Administrators. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Attorneys for Administrators, 40 Wall Street, New York. ja11-1aw6mM

GARCIA, MIGUEL.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Miguel R. Martinez, William H. Speer, Pedro R. de Florez, Miguel R. Martinez, as ancillary administrator, &c., of Carmen Garcia de Martinez, deceased; John Garcia y Ravina, Ramon Garcia y Ravina, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Carmen Fonseca y Garcia, Casilda Fonseca y Garcia, Balbina Fonseca y Garcia, Lizzie Lannan, as administratrix, &c., of Patrick Lannan, deceased; Patrick Delaney, Rafael de Florez, Xavier Dietlin, Victorine A. Kelly, Hugh H. Hagan, as executor, &c., of Lillian Kelly Hagan, deceased; Ella Kelly Blackburn, Mary Connolly, Bessie Baker, Victorine Hourc, Joaquin Martinez, and to all persons interested in the estate of MIGUEL GARCIA, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Miguel R. Martinez, William H. Speer, and Pedro R. de Florez, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street. ja18-1aw6wM&mch1

PICKHARDT, SYDNEY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month.....$1.00
Three Months.....$2.50
One Year.....$10.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY:
Per Year.....$8.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15. Matinée.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
DALY'S—The Magistrate—8:15. Matinee—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinemetograph—Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FINE ARTS SOCIETY GALLERIES—Exhibition of the Architectural League—10 A. M. to 6 P. M., 8 P. M. to 10 P. M.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Siberia—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Contented Woman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Tata-Toto—8:15. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—Spiritisme—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Dog Show—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
MURRAY HILL—A Trip to Chinatown—8:15. Matinée.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 9.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 22, 1897.

IF WASHINGTON CAME BACK.

If GEORGE WASHINGTON could come and look at the country that is still proud to call him father, what would he think of it?

Our impression is that his view would by no means be so gloomy as we imagine when we recall the best in his day and in his character and compare it with the worst in our own day and in the character of our public men. Doubtless he would judge us severely. He judged the Republic of his own time that way. He was a man sternly and steadily conscientious himself, and he applied his standard to others unflinchingly. He would find some defects and some vices that he was not used to, but he would find also some very much the same as those of, say, ninety years ago, and in some things he would be glad to note improvement.

The party spirit that he denounced and warned our great-grandfathers against is bad enough, Heaven knows, but it is not worse than that he suffered from. If he were again to take up the task of guiding his people, we believe he would find it easier than when he laid it down. He would not like our present Senate, and in general ability it does not compare favorably with those he knew; but it does not appear so badly when, for instance, we put it beside the picture GOUVERNEUR MORRIS drew of the Senate in which he sat. The House of Representatives is quite as respectable as that which he had frequent occasion to scold. He would not find a Marshall on the Supreme bench, but he would find no one so meanly thought of or so roundly abused by a large part of the public as MARSHALL was.

WASHINGTON would find the respect for law, the acceptance of constituted authority, the general order and peace of the country more firmly established than in his time. He would justly despise some of the numerous governmental bodies now operating over the vast continent, but he would note with pleasure that, on the whole, the people get on better with these than they did with those that may have been better, because they have very strongly developed the capacity and the habit of self-management, and the actual functions of government are relatively less important.

We are apt to dwell with apprehension on the sectional feeling that from time to time manifests itself. WASHINGTON might well find it insignificant as he remembered the rankling quarrels of the little communities he knew, and especially as he recalled the one terrible spring of sectional animosity which the civil war has abolished. There would be no fear in his mind that the schemes of foreign powers might rend the Union—a fear he was never free from in his lifetime. He would contemplate a mighty people, grown from five millions to nearly seventy, its settled area advanced from 300,000 square miles to nearly 2,000,000, dwelling in peaceful prosperity in regions to him unknown and almost unimagined. He would find its Representatives coming to the capital from States 3,000 miles away in less time than he required to reach New York for his inauguration. He could communicate with its remotest corner or with the successor of King GEORGE in London in less time than he could have sent an order from Mount Vernon to the overseer of his nearest plantation. And, considering all the peril and difficulty involved in this marvelous expansion, remembering the trials he had with the people thinly spread between the Alleghanies and the sea, we believe that he would say that a nation that had traversed the past century as ours has, encountering terrible danger but suffering no disaster, making instead the advance that ours has made, need not despair of the future. To him, indeed, it would seem, as it did in the darkest days of his own time, that despair or anything approaching it is the mood, not of the patriot, but of the coward and the possible traitor.

MARK HANNA IN THE SENATE.

Mr. HANNA is not by nature or propensity of the Senatorial type. HAMILTON had very different types in view when, with cheerful optimism, he wrote of the Senate that "there is reason to expect that this branch will generally be composed with peculiar care and judgment." Mr. HANNA is too deep in business to be broad-minded and impartial. Such men do not understand the country or its people. They are not trained to contribute either sound judgment or timely help in the larger business of the Senate. But we venture, nevertheless, to approve Gov. BUSHNELL in appointing Mr. HANNA to Mr. SHERMAN'S place.

Is it not better for the country that a strong and self-reliant man sit in that seat than a tool of the unsafe and peppery FORAKER? Is it not wiser to bestow the Senatorial office upon a man who has some stake in the public tranquillity, some interest in the country's prosperity, than upon a political free-lance, unattached, freaky, irresponsible?

There is another reason. It is understood that President-elect MCKINLEY earnestly desires that Mr. HANNA may be near him to aid the Administration with his counsel and support. Thoughtful citizens who have studied the temperament, the abilities, and the record of Mr. MCKINLEY will respond with a fervent amen to his prayer that strong men be about him. He needs them. The country will be less uneasy if he have them.

Mr. MCKINLEY will have his troubles. The outlook is that he will have more than his share. His enemies at the other end of the avenue will be hardly less bitter, though we hope they will be less numerous, than Mr. CLEVELAND'S. Washington is filled with the rumors of their plans to annoy and thwart him. Even a downright partisan Democrat, if he be also a patriot, would wish that Mr. MCKINLEY'S Administration may not be cursed with hostile Congressional cliques and Senatorial cabals. There is a great power of public mischief in those malignant sodalities. Mr. HANNA'S presence in the Senate as a friend of the President would be almost a guarantee against their formation. He is so pugnacious and of such tremendous impact in assault that they must be stout Senators indeed who would smite the President over his shoulders; and the tradition that a new Senator must for three years sit still and twiddle his thumbs is now pretty well broken down.

We are glad that Gov. BUSHNELL has at last been persuaded that the appointment of Mr. HANNA is the right thing.

WHY CONGRESS IS EXTRAVAGANT.

Our readers will bear us witness that we have not been mealy-mouthed in characterizing the wicked extravagance of Congress and that we have not spared either party in our criticism. But the severest and most just denunciation will not bring about a reform so long as present conditions exist. Representatives and Senators are very much like other men. They will seek their own interests when they cannot be held to personal account, and in the present way of doing business in the National Legislature it is practically impossible to hold any one definitely to account. It is most nearly done in the case of the Speaker of the House, and the soundness of our general statement is sustained by the fact that Mr. REED, like Mr. CRISP before him, has felt his responsibility and has really tried to do what he could to check the recklessness of the House, especially since the first Billion-dollar Congress.

We pointed out on the 18th that for the general and very great evil there could be no adequate remedy "so long as the spending and the taxing are put in the hands of separate committees." We have received from the Hon. MAHLON PITNEY of New Jersey apropos of this statement, in which he cordially concurs, a copy of his speech, made in the House on the 13th, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, in which he discusses with great clearness and in an admirable spirit of impartiality the question raised by us. This speech had not been published in The Record when our article was written, and we are glad to find in it a logical and cogent explanation of the situation to which we referred, with some modest but very pertinent suggestions as to the changes required.

It is not generally known, and is often forgotten by those who knew the fact, that for the first three-quarters of a century of the history of the Government, down to the close of the civil war, the "spending and the taxing" were in the hands of a single committee—that of Ways and Means. That tends to show very plainly that it is perfectly practicable for one committee to deal with both classes of legislation. If it could be done during the tremendous difficulties of the civil war, amid the confusion and doubt and stress of that period, it can certainly be done now. The first change took place in 1865, when the appropriations were taken from the Committee of Ways and Means and given to a distinct committee. The change then made was more with reference to revenue than appropriations. The latter then tended steadily to decrease, and the former required much careful adjustment. How ill the work was done is a matter of history, but it does not bear on the present discussion. The appropriations remained practically in the hands of a single committee for the next twenty years, and, though it would have been much better to leave them with the Ways and Means Committee, the next change was unfortunately in the direction of still greater division of functions, still wider scattering of responsibility, and, as an inevitable consequence, in the direction of extravagance.

In 1885, Mr. CARLISLE being Speaker of the House, Mr. MORRISON Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. RANDALL Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the fourteen great appropriation bills were divided up. Only six of them were left with the Committee on Appropriations, and the other eight were scattered among seven separate committees. Mr. PITNEY thinks that this change was made to "clip the wings" of Mr. RANDALL, to punish him for having joined the Republicans in opposition to the revenue-reform policy of his party, and to deprive him of the power which the control of his committee over the plans of members necessarily gave him. We shall not discuss the question of motives, but we agree with Mr. PITNEY absolutely as to the results. Nor were these unforeseen. Not only Mr. RANDALL, but leaders of the Republican Party, then in opposition, including Mr. CANNON, the present Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and Mr. MCKINLEY, predicted that a great increase of expenditure would follow. How could it possibly be otherwise? As Mr. PITNEY succinctly puts it:

"Instead of a single committee having entire charge of expenditures, acting without special interest in any particular branch or department of the public service, but desirous simply of doing justice by all, responsible at the same time, not only for the details, but for the total of expenditures, and charged with the duty of keeping the outgo within the income of the Government, there have been numerous committees preparing and reporting bills for expenditures, each committee impressed with the importance of some particular branch of the service and recommending appropriations for that branch without co-operation with the other committees, and necessarily without full knowledge whether extraordinary expenditures required at the same time in other directions might not raise the total of appropriations beyond a reasonable limit or even beyond the total revenues—no committee charged with keeping a proper balance or proportion between the expenditures in the several departments; none charged with keeping the sum total within bounds, or with seeing that expenses do not outstrip revenues. As a consequence, the annual expenditures have largely increased in the past ten years, quite out of proportion to the increase of population in the country."

Figures are not needed to sustain this statement. Any one can tell what must be the result when not only each committee grabs for itself, but every member wanting money spent in his district grabs for himself, and there is no one committee responsible for the total. But the figures are very striking, and in many ways. Take ten years before the appropriations were split up and ten years after. In the first period less than $1,500,000,000 was voted; in the second nearly $2,200,000,000. The net increase was 46.43 per cent. Excluding the Army bill, which has dwindled slightly, the increase is 57.81 per cent. Nor is this to be charged to increase of population. There is no reason why the per capita appropriations should remain the same. The total increases with population, but the share per head should be less. Yet if Congress had in the second period voted no more per head than in the first, it would have saved the country nearly $320,000,000.

And this extravagance can be brought straight home to the increase of committees. The increase in five bills left with the Appropriations Committee has been only 32.25 per cent.; the increase in eight bills in the hands of separate committees is 53.85 per cent. The nearer you get to general control the better work you secure; the more you scatter the control the more you scatter the money.

The remedy is, of course, concentration. In what form, we shall not now discuss. As Mr. PITNEY very justly says: "If the country desires change in the matter, the country will find a way to force an issue and compel Congress, willingly or unwillingly, to reduce expenditures."

PUBLIC OPINION.

In a letter published in another column Mr. ABRAHAM MILLS raises a question that a good many business men have been compelled to think about within the last year. How can the Senate be made to respond to the public opinion of the country even in the degree that the House does? He is perfectly right in thinking that the answer must come, if at all, from the more intelligent business men of the Union, from those who have ideas of their own definite enough to enforce. If they cannot solve the problem, it will not be solved, and they will have to bear a large share of the consequences.

Of one thing we may be satisfied. The work that needs to be done cannot be done in spasms. If we are going to let things drift until they get absolutely intolerable before we try to guide their course, we shall find that very often the task will either be extremely difficult and be only half done, or that the current is too strong to be changed. The country has suffered by excess of prosperity. We have run along so smoothly for such long intervals that we have taken it for granted that we should go on in the same way until some great disaster aroused us. The panic of 1873 was invited by the legal-tender policy of war times. It was only after the panic that the Resumption act was passed. Before it took effect we were getting on smoothly again, and in the silver legislation of 1878 and the law compelling the perpetual circulation of the legal tenders we invited another disaster. As if that did not make it sure, we enacted the silver-purchase law of 1890. It took the panic of 1893 to arouse public opinion to demand the repeal of that. Last year we had the Bryan campaign, which resulted in an overwhelming declaration in support of the gold standard. But now we are drifting again, and the legislation needed to remove the causes of our currency disasters is apparently as distant as ever.

Soon or late we shall get that legislation. We have no doubt as to that, but it will be late, very late, unless the business men of the country do more than talk about it. Until they make up their minds that in every Congressional district in the country no candidate, of their own party or of any other, shall have their votes unless he is distinctly and intelligently committed to the reform of the currency by taking it wholly out of Government control and away from the blighting influence of politics, we shall advance very slowly, if at all. The main reason why the currency has not been reformed long ago is that the politicians can rely on nine out of ten of the business men to vote for a Democrat or a Republican without reference to what will be the effect on the currency question. When business men are ready to bolt their own party in order to carry out their convictions they will be respected and considered, and not until then.

PENSIONS.

What a lying pretense it is to set up the need of more revenue in justification of tariff revision when we are paying out $140,000,000 a year in pensions a generation after the close of the war!

The Wilson tariff or any other reasonable impost would yield abundant revenue and a growing surplus but for this monstrous and wicked waste. We do not need more revenue. We need pension retrenchment. We need a Congress of men bold enough to lay the axe at the root of this giant abuse.

The pension list is rotten with frauds. Much of the $140,000,000 goes to undeserving and unworthy pensioners, to men and women who have no just claim to the bounty of the Government. If only the deserters and skulks and sturdy beggars and fraudulent widows and the greedy well-to-do pensioners were cut off we should have a surplus with our present revenue.

To her brave defenders who are in need because of disabilities incurred in the service and to women whom the war deprived of protection and support the country owes and justly pays pensions that would be larger if only deserving names were on the list. But beyond that pensions demoralize public spirit, implant false notions of the relation of the Government to the people, and breed delusions that unbalance the political judgment of the voters.

Our Berlin dispatches report that Senator WOLCOTT "left a very favorable impression" with all whom he met in that city. Of course he did. He is a gentleman of education, good address, much knowledge of the world, and of a manly character. But the importance of his "mission" lies not in the impression he left, but the information he came away with. So much of it as has reached the public is not of great value. Prince HOHENLOHE and Baron VON BIEBERSTEIN told him Germany could do nothing about a monetary conference without the co-operation of England, which will not be got. Dr. MIQUEL, the Prussian Minister of Finance, told him bimetallism was a "political" question in that country. The Senator knows what that means, for it is purely a political question in our own country, the offspring of greenbackism and protection. No sane financier ever would have brought it forward, and it never would have been heard of had the Republicans not needed the votes of the mining camps in the Senate. The Senator might have told the Prussian Minister, by the way, that ten out of twelve of the seats in the Senate bought by the Republican concessions to the silver craze have since been lost.

The Rev. Dr. RYLANCE spoke yesterday with much good sense in regard to newspapers. If what he said was not strikingly original, that is due to the fact that the subject is a simple one which sensible men generally understand, and the only way to be novel about it is to talk sheer nonsense—which some ministers, unfortunately, do. Dr. RYLANCE pointed out that Sunday newspapers, if they are decent, do not violate the teachings of the Head of the Church, because there are none that cover the case. As to those that are not decent, they are as bad on Saturday or Tuesday as on Sunday, and the way to put a check on them is to refuse to buy them. He said: "Let us not be parties to creating a demand for such things, but support a clean newspaper, no matter what its political creed may be." That is a good doctrine for any pulpit, if it is lived up to.

The member of the Indiana Legislature who objected to the distribution at public expense in the school libraries of a book containing what he alleged to be an attack on the Catholic Church carried the House with him, for his resolution condemning a specified book was adopted by a large vote. It would have been more rational to have a careful investigation of the matter to ascertain the real character of the book. The instance of a picture of a monk contemplating a glass of wine is not a libel, certainly. Monks, including MARTIN LUTHER, may easily have done that, as Protestant clergymen may still do it without offense, nor stop at contemplation, but take it "for the stomach's sake," or, in moderation, because they like it. The principle is sound that all Churches should, so far as is humanly possible, be treated truthfully. But we cannot ignore the Reformation in our histories.

A civil service law which confers the examining power upon the officer who has the appointing power would appear to be as plainly unconstitutional as a law which should declare that a man might be Judge in his own case. The eager Republican spoilsmen at Albany might think of that point.

Several important Canadian concerns have given notice that if the exclusion of Canadians from employment in this country be enforced by law, they will instantly discharge all Americans in their employ. This is perfectly natural, and our people can have no reason to complain, but it would be an economic mistake, nevertheless. The Americans are now employed, no doubt, because they are needed, and their labor is profitable—in other words, for precisely the same reasons that Canadians are employed on this side the border. There is no benevolence nor international good feeling involved, but interest only. If we injure our interests by excluding Canadians, they will injure theirs by retaliation. The theory of our proposed law is fallacious, absolutely. It is that there is a fixed quantity of work which Americans will get if the Canadians are shut out. It may help the narrow-minded legislators to see the thing in its true light, however, if our people are forbidden to work in Canada.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Boston's Post Office officials are mildly proud of the fact that they were able last week to deliver a letter which, besides the name of the city and State, bore only a small photograph of the man for whom it was intended. He was not a particularly prominent citizen, either, being only the local manager of one of the transatlantic cable lines, but one of the solvers of postal problems happened to recognize the picture after the letter had been in the Boston Office for eleven days, and sent it to its destination. The missive was posted by a cable operator stationed in Ireland, and was probably intended either to test the efficiency of the United States postal service or to find out how much truth there was in his friend's stories of the fame he had won in America.

—The Knoxville Journal denies with much indignation the statement made by some Northern paper that there are in the mountains of Tennessee tens of thousands of people who never heard the name of Christ and are utterly without religion of any kind. The Journal especially resents the assertion, made in the same article, that "the Protestant churches of Tennessee, while sending thousands and tens of thousands of dollars to the heathen Chinese and Hottentots, have left the virgin fields at their own firesides unsown and unreaped." In reply the Knoxville editor says that churches are numerous in every county of the State, including even those that are most remote and mountainous, and then he proceeds to give a long list of Tennessee's educational institutions, naming among them "the great Baptist College at Mossy Creek, the Methodist colleges at Athens and Chattanooga, with various seminaries, in different parts of East Tennessee; the splendid Presbyterian colleges at Maryville and Tusculum, and old Washington, that are doing such effective work; the United Brethren College at White Pine, the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, and the university at Harriman. All of these, he says, are well attended, and suggests that the misstatements in regard to the State's condition were sent North by some conscienceless missionary, who was endeavoring to extort contributions by magnifying the need and difficulty of his work.

PERSONAL.

—EDWARD EVERETT HALE, in a letter to The Boston Transcript, shows something very much like impatience because advice which he gave recently to a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature was not received as he thinks it deserved to be. The committee is that which is trying to discover a means to exterminate the gypsy moth, and Dr. HALE suggested that the way to put an end to the terrible insect's ravages among the trees of the State was to find and introduce a parasite able and willing to kill it off. "I see," writes Dr. HALE, "that the opinion was expressed in the Senate that I am not an expert in the extermination of insects." To this charge he replies that he did not claim to be an expert, but simply laid before the committee "a few facts, known, as I believe, to every man of intelligence who visits Southern California." He then details at length and in the most convincing way what has been accomplished in Californian orchards and orange groves in the direction of setting a bug to kill a bug. This has been for years the task to which ELMORE COOPER, the distinguished horticulturist and naturalist, has directed most of his attention, with results that have made his name known pretty well all over the world. Mr. COOPER offered to aid the Massachusetts investigators, and said he thought he knew where the right parasite was to be found. Dr. HALE says the answer to the offer was an intimation that Boston knew how to conquer gypsy moths and would attend to its affairs if Mr. COOPER would attend to his.

—MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, who served in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry during the war, now lives at Bristol, Penn., and has just received a reward for services performed in 1863. It is a medal, and the letter from the War Department which accompanied it says: "I have the honor to inform you that by direction of the President of the United States, and in accordance with an act of Congress providing for the presentation of medals of honor to such officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates as have most distinguished themselves in action, the Assistant Secretary of War has awarded you a medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action at Jefferson, Va." In making the award the Assistant Secretary uses the following language: "This soldier, at the head and in command of a detachment (volunteer) of his company, dashed across an open field, exposed to a deadly fire from the enemy, and succeeded in dislodging them from an unoccupied house, which he and his comrades defended for several hours against repeated attacks, thus preventing the enemy from flanking the position of the Union forces and also preventing the capture of Gens. I. P. GREGG and M. KERWIN." It seems to have taken extremely long for the official wheels to grind out this token of recognition. DOUGHERTY already wears a gold medal presented to him by Gen. KERWIN for bravery at the battle of Winchester. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland. He came to America when a child, and was only sixteen years of age when he enlisted. In one engagement he was taken prisoner, with 500 others, including 127 of his own regiment. For two years he was confined in various Southern prisons, the rigors of prison life causing the death of 122 of his companions. Andersonville, Ga., claimed 120 of these victims.

THE OBSTRUCTIONIST SENATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We all thought that the defeat of Bryan made an end of the doctrines he championed, and so we hugged ourselves with delight and went to work with renewed confidence and courage after the election. Even the jingoism of the Senate over Cuba only gave a temporary check to this good feeling. But a decided change has come over the business world since the 1st of January, contemporaneous with the meeting of the State Legislatures. In nearly every one of them war against capital has been declared in innumerable bills against trusts, railroads, and other corporations. This was not confined, unfortunately, as one might suppose, to the Populistic States of the West. This State Legislature, supposed to be fairly conservative and wise in fiscal legislation, has distinguished itself in Populistic proposals, and at this moment its committee is occupied in this city in probing the affairs of many large commercial concerns, with the avowed object of finding some way to check their business operations, and thus to intimidate the capital invested in them and in similar enterprises.

While it may not be the purpose of this crusade against capital in so many States to drive it away and to cripple the enterprises in which it is engaged, this result is just as certain as the rise and fall of the tides. For instance, every one who has invested in Kansas is selling his securities since the Legislatures met as fast as he can find a market for them. Money, which is threatened in a like manner, is being withdrawn from all kinds of investments in other States. Business is consequently demoralized everywhere, and that prosperity which we reasonably expected and which started so promisingly in November has given place to semi-panic and stagnation. This is the legitimate result of driving capital out of employment. The enormous accumulation of money which cannot be loaned in New York and other banking centres demonstrates how far this thing has gone. It is a commonplace remark that idle capital means dull times, unemployed labor, and all the distress this sort of thing produces, for it is a truism to say you cannot strike capital without striking labor at the same time. The war goes merrily on, however, and the blame of the results is put upon those who are merely trying to protect themselves and to save the fruits of probably a lifetime of toil and anxiety. But the Populist feeling is abroad everywhere, and the more the unfortunate business man cries out, the more bitter is the war against him, as though, if only squeezed enough, he would ooze cash for the benefit of his persecutors. Unless this craze comes to an end shortly, we shall all be in a worse condition than the eventful Summer of the Bryan campaign. If we continue to drift and go from bad to worse, what may be our eventual fate as a free people as well as a business community it is not difficult to foretell.

There is another unfortunate portent in the action of the Senate this Winter. What has it done for a sorely tried Nation? The sum total is that it has tried to embroil us with a foreign country and has defeated a treaty of arbitration with another, the object of which was to forever put an end to war scares from that source. This has hardly been soothing to our inflamed business body, and it has perceptibly added to our load of anxieties and has made more timid the customary use of capital, which means the employment of labor and the well-being of all of us. Has the Senate done anything in the meantime with regard to the currency or revenue problems, the two most pressing questions of the hour? Has it done, indeed, anything to restore confidence or to allay the spirit of unrest and discontent which so alarmingly prevails in the East as well as the more excitable West? Has it passed any of the measures, many of them of the first importance, which have already passed the House? It is really a serious matter when one has to give an indignant negative to these questions.

While it is useless going over familiar ground, it may be interesting to seek a reason for this indifference of the Senate to the pressing question of the hour. I can only find it in the return wave of the Presidential campaign, the silver part of which was concocted by the silver Senatorial group. That is now composed of a defeated and discredited lot of men, and they are more than ever determined not to give up the struggle, default in which means political death. A foreign war would more surely than anything else enable them to compass their ends, as that would certainly and quickly send us to a silver basis, if not to a paper currency. So we find that the men of the Committee upon Foreign Relations who advocated Cuban intervention are the prominent silver champions of the Senate. And we find the only men who in the same committee opposed the arbitration treaty belong to the same group, and objectors in the Senate itself are mostly the silver men. Furthermore, a motion is now made in the same Senate and by the leader of its obstructive forces, to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. If all this means anything, it means an effort to open the way in the future for a war with Great Britain or some other power, if it can be brought about upon any plausible pretext. This is portentous and means trouble in some shape or another if the silver people fail to get their way. It probably means opposition to any measure for raising revenue this Summer, and certainly all possible obstruction to currency reform later. No one can for a moment suppose that this position is taken out of pure "cussedness," these men really believe that the root of all our difficulties and our only hope for the future must come from free coinage of silver or from unlimited paper money, or from a foreign war to unite our sadly disunited people upon an external issue. If they don't believe it themselves their constituents do most profoundly. It is for the sane men of the country to convince them of their error, or, if that is impossible, to oppose their schemes.

We cannot go on forever playing with fire without being singed. We must stop this kind of business speedily and peremptorily on the penalty of a gigantic smash if we don't. What the coming Administration can do remains to be seen, but the condition of trade and of the Stock and other Exchanges does not show great confidence that in changing one set of politicians for another much good will result.

It would naturally seem, therefore, that we are in a bad way. So we are, unless the business men—and that means nearly everybody in this purely business country, whether he be a hod carrier or a banker—bestir themselves about as much as they did during the Bryan campaign. The next Congress can be impressed and made to move in the right direction if great enough pressure is brought to bear upon its members. It all comes to this: What are we business men going to do about it? It is, of course, easy and pleasant to drift along and devote our energies to our customary pursuits of business and pleasure in our usual happy-go-lucky style, trusting to fortune to pull ourselves up before we go over the precipice. We failed to do this once, in 1861, the sad result of which we all know. If we don't get out of our present lethargy we may some day or another fall again. And then we shall uselessly regret that we permitted our legislators to get us into such a hobble. It will take the best efforts of our best men in Congress, irrespective of party, to steer us straight in the immediate future. In the meantime, how better can the conservative men of the country employ themselves than in creating a public feeling which will back up such Congressmen?

ABRAHAM MILLS.

New York Feb. 17, 1897.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson last week contributed $100 to the New Orleans fund for the relief of the Louisiana sufferers from the drought.

* * *

Mr. Frederick H. Rindge, long a resident of California, and who has given his native town of Cambridge, Mass., a City Hall, a public library building, and a manual training school at an expense of more than $1,000,000, has decided to return to Cambridge to live and to educate his children.

* * *

Comrade Owen Jones and about seventy of his friends have made a ninety-one-pound ball of the tinfoil wrappings of chewing tobacco, and will to-day present it to the Pennsylvania Reserve Post, No. 191, of Philadelphia. They began making it in September, 1893, and finished it last week.

* * *

The Wisconsin Legislature purposes sending a statue of the late Gen. Lucius Fairchild as one of its State's worthy representatives in Statuary Hall, in the Capitol at Washington. He not only did good service in the war for the Union, but afterward served as Governor, United States Consul at Liverpool, Consul General at Paris, and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain. He was Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1886 and of the Loyal Legion in 1893.

* * *

A Republican paper in Minnesota persists in saying that President-elect McKinley wished to appoint ex-Gov. William R. Merriam of that State to a position in his Cabinet, (not the Treasury portfolio,) but the Republicans of the State were divided in their preferences and could not unanimously indorse him. The same paper says that the ex-Governor would now like to go to Vienna as United States Minister.

* * *

The Hon. J. Hoge Tyler is presented by his friends as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Virginia. There are several other aspirants, and the strife for precedence is likely to be an animated one. Lieut. Gov. Tyler's friends say he is popular with all classes, is the peer of any man spoken of for the office, and would make the kind of Governor Virginia wants at this time—a level-headed, practical business man.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Just Estimate.

From The Boston Journal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES summarizes Senator Wolcott's success as the receiving of a promise that "Germany will join in a perfectly useless discussion when a condition that she knows is impossible has been complied with," and THE TIMES places a high enough estimate upon the Colorado Senator's "mission."

State Extravagance.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times, which, in fact, is a direct result of the stringency of the times, is the overhauling which the State Legislatures of the Northwest are giving the lax methods which prevail so generally in the business of the several Commonwealths. The Dakotas, Iowa, and Wisconsin are promised radical reforms in this direction by their respective Governors and Legislatures, and there is hope that those examples may yet have some effect upon affairs hereabouts.

Likely to be Justified by Events.

From The Buffalo Courier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES expresses the opinion that by entering upon a general revision of the tariff, the most upsetting and business-destroying occupation in which they could engage, the Republicans are doing their best to defer the coming of good times, and that popular resentment will be intensified by the knowledge that the disturbing legislation of the extra session is largely undertaken for the enrichment of favored industries and monopolistic concerns by contributions extorted from the consumers. There is hardly a doubt that these assertions will be justified by coming events.

Legislators' Pledges.

From The Portland Oregonian.

There are some men in the Oregon Legislature who would abandon Senator Mitchell's ranks to-day if it were not for their ante-election pledge. Many of them, no doubt, have already pledged themselves never to make another such Senatorial pledge. Herein lies one of the strongest arguments for taking the Senatorial election out of the hands of the Legislature. These pledges will now interfere with legislation. States' needs should not be compelled to stand aside in the interests of Senatorial candidates, whether goldbug or silver lunatic.

The People Desire It.

From The Philadelphia Record.

THE NEW YORK TIMES suggests that Monday, the birthday of Washington, should be devoted to meetings, the preparation of petitions, and personal solicitations in behalf of the ratification of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty by the United States Senate. The suggestion of THE TIMES is a good one; though we doubt if the Senate be pervious to any expression of the popular will. Whether the treaty shall be ratified or not, the desire of the people of the United States and of the United Kingdom for such an agreement can no longer be denied.

MY COUNTRY.

Dedicated to the United States Senate at Present Assembled.

My country, 'tis for thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
For thee I fear;
Land which our fathers sought,
Land where they toiled and fought,
For honest speech and thought,
For thee I fear.

Land of the sunset gold,
First in my heart I hold
Thy name most dear;
Land of the radiant light,
Land of the banner bright,
Waving for Truth and Right,
For thee I fear.

Land of our fathers' pride,
Land where they fought and [illegible]
Died for the right.
Wilt thou in bondage vile,
Shackled by deeds of guile,
'Neath the world's scornful smile
End thus THEIR fight?

Proudly they held on high
Thy name, sweet Liberty,
In praise and song:
Land of the Western Wave,
Land where we freed the slave,
Art thou thyself a slave?
Slave unto Wrong?

My country, 'tis for thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
For thee I fear;
Land of the noble dead,
Who for thine honor bled,
Where has their spirit fled?
For thee I fear.

K. D. LAWRENCE.

THE AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS

They Are Destined to Exert a Great Influence Over Affairs in Germany.

GROWTH OF THE NEW CZECH.

Forecast of the Political Complexion of the New Reichsrath—The Emperor Likely to be Crowned as King of Bohemia.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The developments of the Austrian elections almost divide interest in Germany with the Eastern crisis. The submerging of the German Liberals, the growth of the New Czech and anti-Semite elements, and the obvious strength of the Clerical Party, are all factors which are felt as destined to have influence upon German affairs, internal and external.

Since Dr. Rieger, the old Czech leader, advised his party at its meeting on the 9th inst., to coalesce with the Young Czechs in the electoral struggle against Germans, Socialists, and Anti-Semites, the coalition has been partly effected. In other sections there are candidates of the Young section opposing candidates of the Old. A fair forecast gives some forty seats in the new Reichsrath to the Young Czechs and ten to the Old. The combined fractions will demand the official use of their language by the administrative and judicial authorities in Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia, and the coronation of the Emperor as King of Bohemia, on the coming commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his ascent to the throne.

This coronation question, long agitated in Bohemia, is believed to be settled, Count Badeni having recommended and the Emperor assented to it to satisfy the Bohemians. The Anti-Semite leader, Dr. Lueger, is apparently now in vigorous health, and has actually been seen at two aristocratic balls in Vienna. At one of these, the ball at the Town Hall, which marks the closing of the carnival season, the Emperor made a short stay. He made a sort of State progress through the Gothic hall and other apartments, accompanied by a number of Court notables, the Papal nuncio, and some Church dignitaries. The Jews were, of course, conspicuous by their absence. Anti-Semites and Socialists are nightly brawling at their meetings in Vienna and other populous centres. The police only intervene when bloodshed occurs.

That strange figure in socio-religious politics, the Abbe Stojalewski, against whom some twenty sentences for breech of public order, the press laws, or something else, have been recorded, has raised a ferment among the Polish peasants in Galicia, which menaces the old privileges of priests and landlords to control their votes. Stojalewski, who has his headquarters at Czacza, near the Galician frontier, has organized a wide agitation among the peasants against nobles, priests, and Jews. His Christian Socialism has a much more pronounced leaning toward the Socialism of Karl Marx than anything of the same name seen in Germany. It has at least a hold for the time being on a large section of the Galician peasants.

THE TROUBLES OF MR. KNEEBS.

They Are Accumulating During His Term of Imprisonment.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The difficulty confronting Kneebs, the American trotting horse owner, convicted of ringing a horse on the German tracks and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, in deciding whether to accept his sentence or make a second appeal, was largely a question of expense. Kneebs has been nearly ruined by the costs of the proceedings against him, and there may be even worse to come.

It is said that Kneebs is to be proceeded against for attempting to unduly influence certain witnesses, one of whom may be mentioned, the hotel keeper, Nix, and another a trainer. If the court should thus proceed against Kneebs he will not be let out, even on bail, after the expiration of his sentence, because the law allows hard labor for such an offense, and the court would assume a danger of his absconding.

Whatever Kneebs's guilt may be his lot has been a hard one, considering that he voluntarily came over from America to stand his first trial.

SENATOR WOLCOTT'S TRIP.

He Left a Very Favorable Impression in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—United States Senator E. O. Wolcott of Colorado, who has been visiting Berlin in the interests of bimetallism, has left a very favorable impression here with all of the officials, financiers, and others with whom he came into contact. Despite the negative aspect which the semi-official press gives to the results of Mr. Wolcott's mission, it is said he obtained a full discussion of the question of summoning an international monetary conference.

In his interview with Prince Hohenlohe and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, both Ministers advised him that the condition of his obtaining the co-operation of Germany in calling an international conference was that he should obtain the assent of England to such a meeting. Mr. Wolcott said he already had obtained the consent of France.

The Senator had a very interesting interview with Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, who told Mr. Wolcott that he was sometimes in favor of bimetallism and sometimes inclined toward a gold standard, as the circumstances and the interests of the nation required. Dr. Miquel held that the questions for and against bimetallism could not be answered absolutely, as they involved political as well as economic considerations.

Noble Patrons of Sports.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The Deutscher Sport Verein, recently founded, now includes the following prominent leaders of society: Prince Aribert of Anhalt, Duke Ernst Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Egon von Furstenberg, Prince Henry of Pless, Prince Eduard Salm-Horstar, Count Wilhelm von Hohenau, Count Griebenow, Chief Equerry Count Wedel, and Gen. von Wartenleben. This list of sporting aristocrats continues increasing. The union has adopted rules which stipulate that it will not only cultivate turf sports, but others—gymnastics, golf, cricket, swimming, &c., and, in short, undertake and patronize everything calculated to benefit sport in the widest acceptance of the term.

Dr. Ahlwardt Is Obstinate.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Dr. Ahlwardt, the Jew baiter, has returned from the trip to America, and made his reappearance in the Reichstag. In response to the efforts which have been made to induce him to withdraw from the Reichstag, he declares that he will not surrender his seat even if he is paid for doing so. It has transpired that at a meeting held by the Anti-Semites to discuss the matter of Ahlwardt's withdrawal it was decided that the party could not oppose him if in the event of his withdrawal he should decide to stand for re-election.

Prince Bismarck Denies It.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—A press dispatch cabled here from New York describing an interview which The New York World claimed to have obtained from Prince Bismarck on the subject of the Venezuelan treaty was shown to the ex-Chancellor a day or so ago, and the Hamburger Nachrichten, upon the authority of Prince Bismarck, declares that the Prince has given no interview to any American or other journalist upon the subject of the Venezuelan treaty or any other topic.

A COLLISION AT GRAVESEND.

The American Steamer Menemsha Probably Disabled.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The British steamer Damara, Capt. Chambers, from London for St. John, N. B., collided at Gravesend today with the Sunderland steamer Arno, which was lying at anchor at Gravesend. The Damara was cut down on the starboard side amidships, and was beached to prevent her sinking. Her afterhold and engine room have considerable water in them. It is thought that she will be floated tomorrow. The Arno had her stem damaged, and her forepeak is full of water.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 21.—The Cunard Line steamer Aurania, Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool Feb. 13, arrived off this port to-day, but did not call, owing to the bad weather. She signaled that yesterday, in latitude 51 north, longitude 13 west, she passed the American steamer Menemsha, Capt. Chadwick, from New York Feb. 5 for Bristol, which was apparently in a disabled condition.

The Pope's Anniversary.

ROME, Feb. 21.—The Pope yesterday received a large number of distinguished personages, who visited his Holiness for the purpose of congratulating him upon the nineteenth anniversary of his accession to the throne of St. Peter.

MUSIC FOR INSANE PATIENTS.

Prof. Tomlins Believes It Will Help to Cure Them.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Prof. W. L. Tomlins, speaking of his visit to Kankakee, accompanied by thirty members of the Apollo Club, who sang before the inmates of the asylum for the insane, said to-day:

"Dr. Gapen and I have had this matter under discussion since last October. Jointly, we have tried music as a remedial agent before this visit of members of the Apollo Club. We have found it efficacious, or so believe, and both of us agree that the experiment must be systematically and methodically conducted; that some scientific musician, assisted by such a mental expert as Dr. Gapen, for instance, should have charge of this new treatment to learn exactly if, as an assistant agency, it has any good effect toward helping to cure the insane. Now, the treatment, if I may so term it, is desultory in character, but I propose continuing my visits to the asylum until Dr. Gapen and I can have something positive and definite in results or appearances to submit for the consideration of the public in the way of music as an appeal to the emotional in helping the cure of the insane.

"Our visit to Kankakee was not only interesting, but satisfactory. We sang for two hours folk-songs and National airs, and got the patients to singing, and with creditable effect. It is not the music they hear which will help so much as the fact that they may be induced and instructed to produce song. That will arouse latent mentality, and eventually, as it is hoped and believed, awaken other suspended faculties of the mind."

STRAUSS'S TONE-POEM.

"Thus Spake Zarathustra" Performed in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The Thomas Orchestra performed Richard Strauss's extraordinary tone-poem, "Thus Spake Zarathustra," for the first time in America last evening. It proved to be one of the most complex and technically difficult compositions ever offered to an orchestra. Its emotional demonstrations are as complex as the life they endeavor to portray, but, although it is reminiscent of ancient story, it is as variable and inconsistent as the times of to-day.

It is the drama of the soul. Starting out with high aspirations, encountering difficulties from without and from within, attempting all things human, from the acquirement of knowledge to the indulgence of joy, and finding all vanity, the poor soul makes its loud complaint, and at last resigns itself to the course of things. No modern composition has more subtle insinuations of discontent; none appeals more insistently to the emotions.

The motifs are surprisingly numerous, and although each is not as lucid as some of Wagner's, some are decidedly noble and picturesque. So difficult is the score that even Thomas's trained musicians were taxed severely. Thirty-six special instruments were required, besides a large body of strings divided into four groups.

ARION SOCIETY CONCERT.

Interesting Musical Programme Rendered by Brooklyn Organization.

An interesting concert was given last night by the Arion Singing Society in its hall, in Wall Street, Brooklyn. Several works by American composers were rendered for the first time. Among them was "Unter Der Linden," by H. Bruschweiler, a former Brooklyn clergyman, who dedicated the song to Dr. W. John Schildge, President of the Arion. Dr. Schildge sang the baritone solo, and was accompanied on the violin by Mr. Henry Schmidt, concertmaster of Seidl's Orchestra and the Arion Society.

Among the soloists were Mr. Franz L. Berger, tenor; Mr. H. F. Dietmann, baritone, and Mrs. Marie Rappold. The women's chorus gained great applause by singing the bridal song from the new opera, "The Witch," and several classic selections.

Actor John Hare's Farewell.

At the Knickerbocker Theatre Saturday night John Hare appeared in the first and second acts of "A Pair of Spectacles" and in the third act of "Caste." This was his farewell performance in this city, and at the conclusion of the performance he made a speech, stating that it is not at all likely that he would ever return to this country, but if he did, the most serious problem that would confront him would be to give the American public a play suited to their taste, or, at least, to the intelligent taste. Mr. Hare is now negotiating for the purchase of a theatre in London, whither he will return in May, after his coming tour of the New England States.

Mrs. Carter's Costumes Saved.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 21.—Deputy Sheriffs, acting for Helen Windsor Wilson, a New York modiste, tried to attach the costumes in which Mrs. Leslie Carter appears in the "Heart of Maryland" here to-night. The claim, which was for $1,035, was settled by Manager Gilbert. One item of the bill read: "White cotton dress, $1."

Heun's Sociable Association.

The first reception of the John H. Heun's Social and Benevolent Association of the Twenty-sixth Ward was held Saturday night at George Holtz's assembly rooms, Liberty Avenue and Wyona Street, Brooklyn. The officers are as follows: President—William S. Hague; Vice President—William Byrne; Treasurer—John H. Heun; Financial Secretary—Fred Sand Fan Andre; Corresponding Secretary—P. S. Roberts; Sergeant at Arms—Paul Bartsch. Among those present were ex-Assemblyman Livingston, Assemblyman French, Messrs. Hunter, Voss, F. Mason, N. Mason, Weimar, O'Bossler, Huntuckbacher, Bossvoss, J. Mayer, and M. Mayer, all of the Mohawk Club; Messrs. Paper, G. Lehrlar, Master Freyer, J. Lehrlar, Messrs. Miller, Hagdorn, B. Hague, Kenney, Obernor, Hanlon, Morgan, Somerville, W. Sherry, M. Sherry, Bantha, and Williams, Misses McDonald, Lee, Miller, Morgan, G. Peppercorn, E. Peppercorn, Rosenbush, Nelson, Henkel, Julia O'Neill, and G. Freyer, Mrs. H. Gilland, Mrs. M. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Derby, Mrs. Derivan, Mr. and Mrs. Myer, Mr. and Mrs. Heun, Mr. and Mrs. Hague, Mr. and Mrs. Freyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Rosenbush, Mr. and Mrs. Graf, Mrs. Weaner, Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell.

A RUSSIAN MARRIAGE.

PECULIAR CEREMONIES AT THE ORTHODOX CHURCH YESTERDAY.

Bridegroom Told He Must Not Rule with His Fists—Bride Must Obey Reasonable Commands—Kisses for the Husband.

The announcement of a wedding in the Russian Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas, at 321 Second Avenue, yesterday attracted a larger assembly than usual. The ceremony was as impressive as though the couple had come from the high classes, except that the clergyman gave them some advice, which he would have omitted in a high-class wedding.

The bride, Anastasia Knatovitch, a pale-faced little woman, was dressed in the regulation white dress and veil, with orange blossom wreath, and the bridegroom, Alexander Beliachevsky, wore a boutonnière of lilies of the valley. The bride was cool throughout the ceremony, but the bridegroom was evidently nervous, and was certainly awkward. The bridesmaid was a tall young woman with very white skin, and the best man a well-formed Russian. They made a striking couple. It is a peculiar thing, however, that their service at the wedding is a bar to their marriage to each other.

After the services of the day a lectern was placed in the middle of the church, and upon this was laid a richly bound copy of the Evangels. The congregation stood around, and the bride and groom were led to the eastern end. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Hotovitzky, in robes of white satin and gold, took a lighted taper and made the sign of the cross with it three times over the head and breast of the groom, and then presented it to him. The action was repeated for the bride.

The clergyman next turned toward the altar and began intoning the wedding service in the Slavonian tongue, the male choir chanting in response, "Lord, have mercy," "Grant our prayers, Oh Lord," the Gloria, and "Amen." An attendant brought a small gold plate on which lay the wedding rings. The priest took them and handed them to the bridal couple. He then asked each whether he or she was marrying from free will and was not married already.

The couple joined hands and repeated the formula, "I, Alexander, pledge thee my troth as thy true and loving husband"; "I, Anastasia, pledge thee my troth as thy true and loving wife."

Another attendant brought a salver, on which were two gilt crowns. These the clergyman placed on the heads of the couple as he pronounced them man and wife, and two of the congregation lifted the crowns and held them over the heads of the young people during the remainder of the ceremony. The couple was led three times round the lectern, while the choir sang a hymn of praise. A small gold cup of wine was offered to them after the form of the cross had been made with it over their faces, and each sipped three times from it.

The clergyman told the bridegroom that he was regarded as the head of the family because he was the stronger individual. He must protect his wife and family and bring them up in an orderly, Christianlike manner, and must never undertake to rule with his fists. To the bride he said that in promise of obedience signified that she was to comply with the reasonable requests of her husband, but she was not bound to put up with any tyranny.

After prayers the bride's female friends kissed her, and several of the groom's male friends smacked his lips.

COMING EVENTS.

—The Reform Club will hold a meeting Thursday at the clubhouse to consider the arbitration treaty.

—A mess dinner will be given at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club House, 19 East Twenty-second Street, Saturday evening, at 7:30.

—The Craftsman's Club will give a ladies' reception this evening at the clubhouse, 11 West Twenty-second Street. Three hundred guests will be present.

—Dorothy Harrington Revell will give her entertainment "In Switzerland" to-morrow night in the Central Congregational Church, 300 West Fifty-seventh Street.

—Prof. J. J. Stevenson will give "a talk on coal" at a meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences, at Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, Friday evening.

—The National Sound Money League will hold a conference in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

—The First Mounted Veterans of the City of New York will hold a reception Thursday evening at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, at 9 o'clock.

—Miss Minnie Glidden of Pratt Institute will deliver two lectures to-morrow and March 2, at 2 P. M., at the Teachers' College, Morningside Heights, upon her extensions to the Froebel gifts.

—There will be a temperance conference to-morrow night in Association Hall, Fulton and Bond Streets, Brooklyn. Addresses will be made by Dr. Louis A. Banks, Prof. Samuel Dickie, and others.

—The Literary Society of the Eighty-sixth Street Young Men's Christian Association will have a dinner at Clark's, on Twenty-third Street, this evening. Col. Waring will make an address.

—Mrs. Mary Lease will deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Working-Woman's Society at Cooper Union Thursday evening. Her subject will be "Ireland; Her Poets, Warriors, and Statesmen."

—There will be a free Theosophical meeting Wednesday night at 607 East Fourteenth Street. Mrs. M. A. Maschmedt, Mrs. Harriet Fernandez, Dr. T. P. Hyatt, Dr. B. B. Guild, and John M. Pryse will speak.

—The Young Men's Club will have a musical and literary entertainment in the Judson Memorial Church, Washington Square South, to-night, and the money raised will be devoted to the Children's Summer Vacation Fund.

—A dinner will be given by the members of the Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle to the retiring and incoming flag officers of the club in the rooms of the Transportation Club, in the Hotel Manhattan, at 7 o'clock, Monday, March 1.

—An entertainment consisting of the play "The Man in the Case," and a market song by children, will be given Friday night, at Association Hall, for the benefit of the New York Free Kindergarten and Sewing School for Colored Children.

—Victor D. Brenner will read a paper entitled "Art and the Medal" at a meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, Thursday evening, at the Academy of Medicine Building, 17 West Forty-third Street.

—The studios and workrooms of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company will be open to visitors Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. The exhibition will include a large number of memorial windows, figure panels in glass, glass mosaics, and inlays, and a collection of cartoons and sketches.

—An opportunity will be given to-day from 10 to 12:30 o'clock to persons interested in education to see the work of the Ethical Culture Schools, the West Fifty-fourth Street. The programme will include brief instruction in manual work, natural science, art, mathematics, history, and music.

—Mrs. Esther J. Ruskay will deliver a lecture on "Some Aspects of Present Day Judaism" at the vestry rooms of Temple Israel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, Thursday evening, under the direction of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

—The Afro-American Advisory Committee of the Republican Annex will have a banquet in Grocers' Hall, 138 East Fifty-seventh Street, Friday evening, in honor of the Rev. Dr. Ernest Lyon, chief of the annex, in recognition of the services he rendered the party during the last campaign.

—At the third annual dinner of the North Side Board of Trade, to be held Tuesday, March 9, at Schnorer Hall, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Third Avenue, Mayor Strong, Ernest Hall, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, John Claflin, Corporation Counsel Scott, and Commissioner Louis F. Haffen are expected to speak on city matters of importance.

Mr. Depew to Build in Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Chauncey M. Depew has purchased a part of the old Chauncey estate, for $40,000, and will build a residence on it for his own occupancy. The property is within a few minutes' drive of the Ardsley Casino. Heretofore Mr. Depew has always been a Summer resident of the neighborhood, having leased different residences.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW HOME.

THE HOUSE IN PRINCETON ALMOST READY FOR HIS USE.

It Has Been Repapered and Redecorated in White and Gold—Mrs. Cleveland Expected This Week.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 21.—It is expected that Mrs. Grover Cleveland will arrive here some day this week, possibly Tuesday or Wednesday, and spend a few days at the home her husband has purchased on Bayard Avenue. She will remain two or three days or possibly longer, and will then return to Washington to participate in the ceremonies of March 4 and welcome Mrs. McKinley to the White House. On returning to Washing she will take with her none of the children.

Her presence at Princeton this week, if she comes, will be for the purpose of bringing order out of the chaos which now reigns in the house which will be her future home. To-day it is a scene of confusion. For a week truckloads of furniture, pictures, and the personal belongings of the Clevelands have been arriving. Everything has come boxed or crated, and the furniture is now stored as it came, unpacked, in the conservatory, stable, and some of the rooms which will not be used at once.

The interior decorations of the house have been almost completed, and for several days men have been at work putting down carpets. All are not yet down, although it was expected that this part of the work would be completed by last night. The failure of some of the carpets to arrive has held the men back, and another day at least will be required to complete the work.

The predominating colors inside the house in the new decorations are white and gold. The house has been repapered and repainted from top to bottom, and has been replumbed and otherwise repaired. In parts of it carpenters, masons, plumbers, and painters are still at work, but they are only putting on the finishing touches, and this part of the work is really complete.

Three carloads of furniture have thus far been placed in the house or its outbuildings. That the Clevelands do not intend to bring horses here at once, or if they do so do not intend to use their own stable, is shown by the fact that crates of furniture have been placed in the stables.

There has been great rivalry between the truckmen and hackmen of Princeton for the Cleveland patronage, and Prof. West of the university, who is the personal representative of Mr. Cleveland here, has had his life made miserable for some time past by the solicitations of those who wish the trade of the present President. The professor has promised nothing, however, and refers all applicants to the Clevelands when they come. Because of this, efforts will be made to keep them from Mrs. Cleveland during her stay here this week.

Nothing has been done to the exterior of the house, and it is in the same condition as when it was purchased. The old buff painted brick house, however, looks brighter than it used to, because all of the windows are open daily, and much of the underbrush which grew in the grounds has been cut down and burned. No extensive changes in the grounds will be made until the frost leaves the earth.

Mr. Cleveland will have his library in the front of the house to the right of the entrance, which is in the middle of the front. No flowers have arrived as yet for the conservatory. This is now being used as a storage room for furniture.

The Clevelands will have for their neighbors Prof. Frothingham and Prof. Scott of the college. The former lives in the house next to the Cleveland residence on the same side of the street. Prof. Scott lives opposite. The house flanking the Clevelands on the other side is vacant.

The college boys are preparing to serenade Mr. Cleveland on the night of his arrival in town. In case he arrives in the evening he will probably be escorted to his new home. If he comes during the day the serenade will take place in the evening. Since President Cleveland bought the house it has been visited by hundreds of people from New York and Philadelphia, anxious to see what kind of a home he bought. They have obtained little satisfaction, as no one not having business inside is allowed to pass the portals. To avoid as much as possible trouble the bell has been removed from the front door. Quite a crowd visited the grounds to-day, and there is hardly a day, unless it be storming, that visitors do not seek admission.

It is expected that the Clevelands will attend the First Presbyterian Church after they take up their residence here. This church is situated within the university grounds, and is attended by all of those connected with the college, including, of course, Dr. Patton.

THE WOMEN MAY HOLD OFFICE

All Over Missouri Unless Specially Barred by Statute.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 21.—Division No. 1 of the Missouri Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision the effect of which is to open to women nearly all the elective county and State offices in Missouri.

The decision was in the case of the State vs. F. P. Hostetter, Clerk of the St. Claire County Court. Mr. Hostetter was appointed to fill an unexpired term, and at the next election Mrs. Maggie D. Wheeler was elected to succeed him. He refused to surrender the office, on the grounds that women were ineligible to hold office. The State sued to oust him, and by to-day's decision succeeded. The court held in its decision that a woman is eligible to hold any elective office in the State, which is not specially barred against her by statutes.

It developed in the trial of the case that most of the early statutes specifically barring women from holding office have been so changed by amendment or repeal that there are now few office in the State to which women may not aspire.

IN THE FIRST DIRECTORY.

Some Quaint Olden-time New York Business and Social Addresses.

In the first Directory of New York City, which was issued in 1786, there are some peculiar and quaint entries. For instance, in those days it was not uncommon for medical practitioners to sell drugs, as is shown by the following address: "Samuel Bredhurst, physician and apothecary, 64 Queen (now Pearl) Street."

Clergymen of that period were exceedingly precise regarding their titles, thus: "Abraham Bache, reverend of the Church of England, 29 Smith Street," and "Joze Phelan, clergyman of the Church of Rome, 1 Beekman Street."

Leon Rogers, tailor, of 55 Broadway, was described as a "breeches maker"; John Bean, 60 Broadway, as "surgeon and tooth puller"; S. Crygier, 69 Cherry Street, "punch and porter house"; Jo Deleplane of 132 Queen Street, "Quaker speaker"; D. Hitchcock, 89 Queen Street, "house carpenter and undertaker"; John Hogland, 95 Queen Street, "fiddler, &c."; Henry H. Kip, 25 King Street, "inspector of pot and pearl ashes"; John Nitchie, 7 Garden Street, "starch and hairpowder maker"; Samuel B. Webb, 29 Lower Dock Street, "gentleman."

In those days, too, there were a great many "gentlewomen," and a few "washwomen." All teachers were then addressed either as "schoolmasters" or "school mistresses." The retail dealers on Broadway and Wall and Queen Streets called themselves "shopkeepers," the hotel men were "tavern keepers," and the policemen were "watchmen."

St. Martha's Sanitarium.

Well-known women interested in the management of St. Martha's Sanitarium in Brooklyn are arranging for three performances of "tableaus phantasma" at the Academy of Music during the last week of April. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be used for the endowment of the U. S. Grant and the Gertrude Moore beds in the Sanitarium. The tableaus will include some realistic battle scenes portrayed by the local militiamen.

Destruction of Coal Tipples.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Feb. 21.—The two coal tipples and incline of the Thurmond mine, near Henton, were destroyed by fire Friday, together with thirty-five cars loaded with coal. The loss is between $20,000 and $30,000.

MASON R. JONES'S ARREST.

George A. Dowden Tells Why He Has Placed Him in Custody of the Jailer at Newport.

NEWARK, Feb. 20.—George A. Dowden of this city, President of the Champion Burglar Alarm Company, who had Mason Renshaw Jones, the son of a former President of the Chemical Bank of New York, arrested in Newport, R. I., for debt, told to-day why he took that course.

Mr. Dowden said the action was founded on a judgment he secured against Mr. Jones for $6,200. Being unable to collect it, he had an attachment issued, and as Mr. Jones was living in Newport, he was taken into custody by the keeper of the Newport jail. Custody meant, however, that he was merely ordered to keep within the limits of the county. He was doing this, spending the Winter comfortably at his villa, "Lawnsides," on Haldon Hill.

Mr. Dowden said that after the debt was contracted Mr. Jones fell heir to a large property. His mother, Mrs. Mary Jones, died, leaving an estate estimated to be worth in the neighborhood of $7,000,000. After making several bequests she left the residue of her estate to her two children, Mason Renshaw Jones and her daughter, Mary, who is now the wife of a French nobleman named de Trobian, and resides in Paris.

Soon after receiving his share of the property, Mr. Jones moved to Newport, and suit against him had to be brought in Rhode Island, and as there was no law in Rhode Island under which a debtor could be examined in supplementary proceedings, the only remedy was arrest.

Under the Rhode Island law, Mr. Dowden said he was under the necessity of contributing $3 weekly toward the support of Mr. Jones during the time he kept him under arrest. This he had done and would continue to do until some settlement should be made.

Mr. Dowden said he had known Mr. Jones for about fifteen years, and often had accommodated him with loans of from $10 to $500.

On one occasion, he said, Jones bought $5,000 worth of diamonds from a diamond broker and gave a note for the amount. This broker had business transactions with Dowden, and as the latter knew Jones he accepted the five-thousand-dollar note from the broker on account in a business deal. When the note became due Jones acknowledged making it, but said he could not pay it then, and asked for time. He, however, paid Dowden the interest at 6 per cent.

After several other failures on the part of Jones to settle, Dowden informed him that he intended to sue him. Up to this time their relations were of the most friendly nature. Dowden said Jones endeavored to make a settlement, offering to pay him $2,000. This offer was rejected.

The present action against Mr. Jones, Mr. Dowden said, was based on the note given the diamond broker.

Mr. Dowden alleges that he has several other claims against Mr. Jones, and intimates that he will institute legal proceedings at once to collect them.

HOW TO GET FOREIGN TRADE.

Field for American Importers in New Zealand—Consul Connolly's Advice.

A suggestion that all United States Consulates—especially those in remote countries—be supplied with Directories of the principal cities of the United States is made by John D. Connolly, United States Consul at Auckland in an official communication to the State Department at Washington. The suggestion is made in connection with a report on trade conditions between the United States and New Zealand.

Mr. Connolly says that every Consular officer will testify to the convenience which a Directory of many of the principal business centres would prove to him when plied with inquiries relative to business houses, &c. In any case, a Directory of New York and San Francisco is extremely necessary for the convenience of the New Zealand Consulate.

That New Zealand affords an excellent market for American manufactured goods Consul Connolly feels convinced, but he points out that the United States exporters have not yet taken the proper course to secure this trade. He says that it is practically useless for American exporters to continue to send out pamphlets, circulars, price lists, or literature of any kind in the expectation of securing customers in Australia. The foreign importer, it is averred, rarely looks at such literature, and if he does it is only, in nine cases out of ten, to throw all such matter into the waste basket.

Mr. Connolly suggests that it will repay United States manufacturers and exporters to investigate the characteristics and needs of the people of New Zealand before trying to establish trade with them. Communities in that country differ widely, and what would suit one community would not be acceptable to another. "Those who do not cater to the tastes of their customers cannot expect to build up a trade," says the Consul. "If our manufacturers are desirous of increasing their export trade, let them send out intelligent representatives who have a special knowledge of their work—men who will be capable of judging, men of technical abilities and practical experience, taking samples of manufactured articles, also of raw and unmanufactured materials. Such a man, if he be well informed, will soon determine whether he can compete with those who are now supplying the people's wants. Send men with authority to make concessions when circumstances arise which render such a course necessary, and I am satisfied that an increase of trade will follow a liberal and intelligent effort of this kind."

It is admitted that to gain a thorough knowledge of the people of New Zealand, with a view to establishing trade with them, may cost considerable money, but there is reason to believe that it will result ultimately in a large and permanent increase in the United States' foreign trade. "It may be well in some instances," says Consul Connolly, "for two or three branches of trade to combine, with a view to minimize the expense, provided always the representative sent has the practical and technical knowledge required. One dollar so expended is worth, in my opinion, more in obtaining useful information than all the pamphlets, circulars, and trade literature generally that can be sent out of the United States during the next six months."

The high rate of exchange between New Zealand and New York as mentioned by Mr. Connolly as a serious drawback to the extension of trade relations between the two countries. If payment in each case could be made in London, it would tend to increase trade and give the importers more profit, thereby encouraging them to buy more goods from the United States. By way of illustration the Consul says: "A large wholesale and manufacturing stationer here (whose principals are in Glasgow) ordered a supply of goods from New York. The same man drew on their New Zealand customer at ninety days, and in remitting the amount of the draft to New York, it cost the New Zealander at the rate of 4 1-6 per cent., whereas, if the New York firm had taken payment in London it would have cost only three-fourths of 1 per cent. It must be apparent to all that such expense in the way of exchange is ruinous; indeed, it is almost prohibitive, and yet, this wholesale merchant informed me that he made a greater profit on the goods than if he had purchased them in London, because of their superiority. If we can compete under such adverse conditions, are we not justified in putting forth every legitimate and intelligent effort in our power to improve our position?"

Reduced Rates to Washington for the Inauguration.

The Royal Blue Line will sell excursion tickets from New York, Newark, and Elizabeth at $8 for the round trip, and at proportionate rates from all other stations to Washington, D. C., and return for the inauguration of President-elect McKinley on March 4th. Tickets will be good to go on March 1st to 4th, inclusive, and for return from March 4th to 8th, inclusive.

Upon application the New York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage through to hotel or residence in Washington.

Station in New York, Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, North River.—Adv.

CONFIRMATION OF CADETS.

Bishop Potter at West Point—Paulist Mission Opened.

WEST POINT, Feb. 21.—Bishop Henry C. Potter confirmed a large number of cadets and enlisted men in the cadet chapel this morning. Bishop Potter was assisted by the Post Chaplain, the Rev. Herbert Shipman. Bishop Potter preached a short sermon.

A mission was begun in the soldiers' chapel this morning by the Paulists of New York. Father Elliott opened the mission. It will continue during the week. Many officers and all the Catholic cadets were present to-day to hear Father Elliott preach. The missionary, who is an ex-army officer, delivered a fine sermon. The Paulists will begin a mission at Highland Falls next week.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—In New York City, on Friday, Feb. 19, 1897, Dr. Charles Willis Ackerman, son of the late John W. Ackerman, in his 28th year.
Funeral services at the residence of his father-in-law, Augustus Kipp, 157 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 22, at 2 P. M. Interment Oakland Cemetery.

BRUNO.—At her residence, in Brooklyn, on Feb. 19, 1897, Anna Bruno, widow of Charles Bruno, and mother of Charles and Richard M. Bruno.
Funeral private, on Monday.

BURNHAM.—Lyman Satterlee Burnham, on Friday, Feb. 20.
A brief funeral service will be held in the Church of the New Jerusalem, Monroe Place, corner of Clark St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 24, at 9:30.

CROOKS.—At Madison, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 20, Rev. George Richard Crooks, D. D., professor in Drew Theological Seminary.
Funeral services will be held in the chapel of the seminary at 2 P. M. Wednesday, Feb. 24. Train leaves foot of Christopher or Barclay St. at 12 noon. Kindly omit flowers.

FAULKNER.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, C. Matilda, daughter of the late James C. and Maria B. Faulkner.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 162 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEILSON.—In this city, on Feb. 19, 1897, at his late residence, 12 West Forty-seventh St., Walter S. Neilson.
Relatives and friends and members of the New York Stock Exchange are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av. and Eleventh St. Kindly omit flowers.

SEYMOUR.—At the residence of his brother-in-law, M. H. Houghton, 578 West End Av., on Friday morning, Feb. 19, Hon. Augustus Sherrill Seymour of New Bern, N. C., Judge of the United States District Court of Eastern North Carolina, aged sixty years.
Funeral in New Bern, Southern papers please copy.

WAGSTAFF.—On Friday morning, Feb. 19, 1897, at her residence, Tahlulah, West Islip, L. I., Sarah Platt, widow of Dr. Alfred Wagstaff, and daughter of the late Cornelius Du Bois, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, Second Av. and 10th St., on Monday morning, Feb. 22, at 11 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

(Official.) Department of State,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1897.
Information has been received at this department from Mr. C. Belmont Davis, the Consul of the United States at Florence, Italy, of the death on the 19th of January, 1897, at Florence, of HENRY FREDERICK COOK of New York. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by applying to this department.
Per dispatch No. 51.
Dated January 22, 1897.

(Official.) Department of State,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1897.
Information has been received at this department from Mr. Wilburn B. Hall, the Consul of the United States at Nice, France, of the death on the 23d of January, 1897, at St. Laurent du Var, France, of Mr. LUND, a New York merchant. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by applying to this department.
Per dispatch No. 104.
Dated January 29, 1897.

(Official.) Department of State,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1897.
Information has been received at this department from Mr. J. L. Coming, the acting Consul of the United States at Munich, Bavaria, of the death on the 19th of November, 1896, at Munich, of VICTOR HEILBRUNN, a naturalized citizen of New York. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by applying to this department.
Per dispatch No. 3.
Dated January 18, 1897.

(Official.) Department of State,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1897.
Information has been received at this department from Mr William Harris, the Consul of the United States at Cardiff, Wales, of the death on the 21st of January, 1897, at Milford Haven, South Wales, of J. PERRY of New York City. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by applying to this department.
Per dispatch No.
Dated January 28, 1897.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date D'th. Feb.
BELLEW, Mary, 153 W. 27th St.		27	20
BROTHERTON, W., Home for Incur's		72	19
COSTELLO, William F., 6 White Pl.		1	20
CAREY, Mary, 178 Avenue A		54	20
CHRYSTIE, James, 840 Bowery		48	20
CORTESI, Dorothea, 119 Clinton Place		20	20
DASSAN, William, 212 E. 121st St.		21	20
DONAHUE, John, 344 W. 17th St.		30	20
DONNELLY, Martin, 6 Renwick St.		55	21
EIDELMAN, Annie, 262 Monroe St.		1	19
EADIE, James A., 681 E. 145th St.		48	19
EBELE, Amelia, 318 W.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

H. K. BURRAS. BENNO KLOPFER.

H. K. BURRAS & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Mills Building, New York.
Telephone, 2171 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization
Norfolk & Western Railroad
System.

To the Holders of Reorganization Certificates for Bonds and Stocks:

On and after Feb. 24th, 1897, holders of Reorganization Certificates issued by THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY for Bonds and Stocks of the

Norfolk & Western Railroad Co.,
the Roanoke & Southern Railway Co.,
and the Lynchburg & Durham Railroad Co.

may exchange the same at the office of the Trust Company, Equitable Building, New York, for the securities of the new Company to which they are entitled.

The new bonds are for $500 and $1,000 each, and the shares are for $100 each. **Fractional amounts WILL be settled in Cash,** as authorized by the Plan, and arrangements have been made with the Reorganization Committee whereby holders of certificates entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may sell such fractions, or buy such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire Bond or an entire share, at the office of the Trust Company; the price of fractions being fixed by the Committee from time to time according to quotations on the Exchanges.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy fractions, and whether they desire the new securities sent to them by mail or by express at their own expense.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, February 16, 1897.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED
RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

New York, February 8, 1897.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated
First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the undersigned pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement of March 20, 1895, will be held at No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Floor 4, on WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock P.M. of that day, to vote upon a proposition of the Union Pacific Reorganization offering to the Consolidated 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company 50 per cent. in New 4 Per Cent. Bonds and 110 per cent. in Preferred Stock of the new corporation, in place of 80 per cent. in such bonds and 50 per cent. in Preferred Stock, and a provision for the defaulted interest in new Preferred Stock heretofore offered to said Bondholders and accepted by them, such former offer being practically withdrawn.

Such meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of said Bondholders' Agreement, and a determination in regard thereto by a majority in interest of those present or represented at the meeting will be binding.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Though every commercial and financial exchange in this country is closed to-day and American banking institutions are not transacting business, there will nope the less be a fair representation of business men in Wall Street. As foreign Bourses have not yet learned to celebrate Washington's Birthday, there will be quotations coming over the cables from every Stock Exchange in Europe.

***

And in view of possible complications centring about Crete, there is not an important speculator or banking house in New York that can afford or will be disposed to ignore the records which are made on those foreign Exchanges.

***

Of course, the livest attention will be given to what goes on upon the London Stock Exchange, where some of the most conspicuous American railroad stocks are regularly listed—and where there is always quick sensitiveness touching every international event, even when of far less consequence than are the current snarls at the door of the Turk.

***

Professional Wall Street will have to keep an eye close also to the cables from Liverpool's market, for, next to British consols, Liverpool's grain and cotton quotations are the most sensitive of barometers.

***

In many ways what happens abroad to-day may exert influences upon the course of American markets, and business men with any interests of importance involved are pretty sure to be down town early this morning.

***

Generally throughout Wall Street the sentiment prevails that the present week will have more of market interest in it than recent weeks have averaged.

***

Net changes of one point or more in stocks last week were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1¼	Metropolitan Trac.	1⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	2⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅝
American Sug. R. pf.	1	National Lead pf.	3¼
Am. Tobacco	3⅞	N. Y., N. H. & H.	8½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Northern Pac. pf.	1¼
Consol. Gas.	2	St. Paul & Omaha.	1½
Del., Lack. & W.	1¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅝
Ill. Steel Co.	2	U. S. Rubber.	2¾
Lake Shore	4⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1
Col., H. V. & T.	3	Or., R. & N. pf.	1
Missouri Pacific	1½	Wheel. & Lake Erie	1¼
Nat. Starch 1st pf.	2½	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	4½
N. J. Central	1⅜		

***

Net changes of bonds of one point or more last week were as follows:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cfs. 4s	3½
Ann Arbor 4s	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1½
Central Pac. ext.	1	Ohio & Miss. 2d	2
C., C. C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div.	1¼	Ohio South. 1st	1¼
Erie, Jas. B. & S. 1st	1½	Or. S. L. 6s, t. r.	2¾
Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s	1½	St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. C. 6s	1⅝
Ind., B. & W. 1st pf.	1¼	So. Pac., Ariz. 1st	1⅛
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	1½		
L. & N., N.O. & M. 2d	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & T. 5s	5⅝	Reading 2d pf. inc.	2¼
Col., H. V. & T. 6s	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 4s	1
Kan. Pac. cen. t.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class B.	1
Kent. Cent. 4s	2⅝	U. P. ext., s. f. 8s	1⅛
P., D. & E. 1st, E. Div.	5		

***

The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last. Feb. 21, '96.
American Cotton Oil pf.	54	52¼	54	68
American Express	111¼	111¼	111½	..
Am. Spirits, Mfg.	14⅜	12¼	13⅞	..
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33⅜	30¼	32	..
Am. Sugar Refineries	114⅝	110⅛	113⅜	115¾
Am. Sugar Refineries pf.	103	101¼	102¼	101¼
American Tobacco	72¾	67½	72⅜	81½
American Tobacco pf.	101	101	101	102
Ann Arbor	9½	9½	9½	10½
Ann Arbor pf.	25¼	23¾	25¼	29⅝
A., T. & S. F. tr. rn. pd.	14½	13¾	14⅛	17½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	23⅝	21⅝	23	26⅝
A., T. & S. F. new	12½	11⅝	12	..
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	¾	¾	½
Baltimore & Ohio	15⅝	15	15⅝	36
Bay State Gas	1½	11	11	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21⅜	20¼	21	24
Canada Southern	44⅞	44⅜	44⅝	51
Central Pacific	11¾	11	11¼	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	16¾	17	17⅝
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	75⅝	73¼	74⅝	80¼
Chicago Gas	77⅛	75⅜	77⅛	68¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	76½	74½	75⅜	78⅝
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	133½	132¾	133	129½
Chicago & Northwestern	104¾	103	104½	105⅛
Chic. & Northwest. pf.	155	155	155	..
Chic., Rock I. & Pacific	67½	65¾	66⅝	74
C., C., C. & St. L.	27½	26⅜	27	38¾
Cleve., Lorain & W. pf.	40	40	40	51
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	½	½	½	3¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	22½	20½	20½	33¾
Col., Hock. V. & T.	8	4⅜	4⅝	17¼
Consolidated Gas Co.	151⅞	148	149	158½
Delaware & Hudson	108¼	106⅝	107⅝	120
Del., Lack. & Western	153⅜	152	153⅜	..
Detroit Gas	24½	24¼	24½	..
Duluth, S. S. & A.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	8	8	8	13½
Erie	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	..
Erie 1st pf.	34	33¾	33¾	..
Erie 2d pf.	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	..
General Electric	35⅜	33¼	34⅜	31½
Illinois Central	93	93	93	95¼
Illinois Steel Company	34¾	31½	33	69
Iowa Central	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
Laclede Gas	23¼	23	23⅛	24⅝
Lake Erie & Western	16	16	16	..
Lake Shore	158	154¼	157½	147
Louisville & Nashville	50¼	48⅝	48⅝	54
Manhattan Con.	86¾	86½	87⅝	106
Metropolitan Traction	108	106⅞	107⅝	105¼
Mexican National ctfs.	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	46½	46¼	46¼	52¼
Minnesota Iron	42¼	42	42¼	72
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	12⅜	13	13⅜
Mo., Kan & Texas pf.	30½	26⅞	30⅛	30¾
Missouri Pacific	21½	19¼	20¼	23⅜
National Lead Co.	23	21⅞	22	27⅝
National Lead Co. pf.	91⅝	88⅜	91⅜	88½
National Starch 1st pf.	52½	52½	52½	50
New Jersey Central	99⅝	95⅝	96¾	108¼
New York Central	93⅝	92½	93	98½
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	174	174	174	..
N. Y., Ont. & St. L.	11¾	11¼	11¼	14
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	24	24	24	29½
N. Y., Sus. & Western	9¼	9	9	9¾
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	25⅝	24¼	24⅝	28
N. Y. W., pf., all in. pd.	17	17	17	..
North American	4½	4⅛	4⅛	6⅛
Northern Pacific	14¾	13¾	14½	..
Northern Pacific pf.	38⅝	36¾	38	..
Ontario & Western	14⅞	14½	14½	15¾
Ore. Ry. & Nav. pf.	42½	42½	42½	..
Pacific Mail	25½	24⅝	25	29½
P. & Rdg., all in. pd.	25⅝	23⅜	24¼	..
P. & R. 1st pf., w. l.	49¾	48	49¾	..
P. & R. 2d pf., w. l.	30⅝	29¾	30⅜	..
P., C. & St. L.	13½	13	13	18
St. L. & S. F.	5½	4⅞	5⅛	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	40	39½	39½	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	..
St. Louis Southwestern.	4	3⅝	3⅝	4⅞
St. L. Southwestern pf.	11	10	10⅝	12½
St. Paul & Duluth	20	20	20	27
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	117	116	116½	..
St. Paul & Omaha	49	47	49	41
Silver Bullion certs.	64¾	64¾	64¾	..
Southern Pacific	15¾	15	15	20⅜
Southern Railway	9¾	9¾	9	10⅜
Southern Railway pf.	28⅝	26¾	28¼	32⅞
Standard R. & T.	10¾	9½	9⅞	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27⅜	25	27	38⅝
Texas Pacific	9½	9¼	9⅜	8⅞
Union Pacific	7¼	6¾	6⅞	8⅜
Union Pacific, D. & G.	2	2	2	5⅝
United States Leather	8½	7⅞	8⅛	11
United States Leather pf.	58½	54	57½	68
United States Rubber	21⅜	18½	21¼	28¼
United States Rubber pf.	71½	68	71½	86
Wabash	6¾	6¾	6⅞	7⅝
Wabash pf.	16½	15¼	15⅞	19
Western Union Telegraph	82⅜	81	82⅜	86½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	2	1	1⅛	12
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	9½	5⅛	5⅛	38⅞

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1½ @1¾ per cent., with the average of loans about 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £779,603 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 53.42, became 53.76 per cent. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 4,560,000f in gold and 2,008,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.84@$4.84¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.18⅝ for long and 5.16¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅜@95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 25c premium; telegraphic, 27½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

***

On both Thursday and Friday of the past week no money was loaned on the New York Stock Exchange at a higher rate than 1¾ per cent. Inasmuch as the larger New York banks have agreed among themselves not to loan call funds at less than 2 per cent., (the existence of which agreement, by the way, they strenuously deny, but which is nowhere doubted,) it would appear that either this compact has been broken, or that the combined banks on those days loaned no money on call.

Officers of a number of Wall Street banks were seen yesterday, but in every case they denied that their institutions were putting out call money at lower than 2 per cent. They did not know how many call loans they were making at present, but they were sure that all were at the 2 per cent. rate.

Evidently, then, the trust companies are the offenders. They do not hesitate to admit that they are loaning money on call at 1½ and 1¾ per cent. And, from all accounts, there is dissatisfaction among the banks because the trust institutions are getting the cream of the business. The leading spirits in the bank "combination," however, meet all objections by pointing out that the trust companies are closely scrutinizing all collateral offered and rejecting whatever is not strictly first-class.

Further developments in this matter are expected during the coming week. And, according to one bank President, a break in the now solid ranks is not unlikely.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 2 per cent., and for thirty-day bills 1¾ per cent. The quantity of Australian sovereigns coming to this country and African bar gold meets the foreign demand. Silver was steady. The stock market was stagnant, but uneasy over the Cretan situation. Consols fell ⅞. American railroad securities were neglected, and all of them declined. Louisville and Nashville fell 1½, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred 1¼, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 1, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, and Central Pacific, each ¾; New York, Lake Erie and Western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Norfolk and Western, each ½, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé common, Denver and Rio Grande common, Northern Pacific, and Union Pacific, each ¼.

LAYING A FOUNDATION.

Mr. Theodore H. Banks of Harvey Fisk & Sons, talking of bond market conditions to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, says:

"The bond market for the past few weeks has shown no change to speak of. The demand for good securities continues large and the supply decidedly small. Bonds of the second class are showing a little more activity, but it is not anything to speak of. The bulk of inquiries are still for gilt-edged securities.

"Prices keep up, and they certainly cannot decline any while the demand is so much greater than the supply. Investors are ready to pay current prices for bonds, and even more, if they can only get the securities they want. The trouble is the scarcity of good bonds.

"Even through the business depression, which, contrary to expectations, has continued since the election, the bond market has shown wonderful strength and activity. A great number of securities have been bought by investors and prices have advanced materially. With a real improvement in business and some tangible evidence that we are on a way toward better times, the bond market must show still further improvement. The demand will, I think, broaden, and that class of securities which are now inactive will become in greater demand. There are, of course, a great lot of lower class bonds at present, for which there is very little inquiry. In course of time, however, these securities will all come in for their share.

"The investing public has shown by the way in which it has bought bonds for the last three months that it is speedily getting over the scare brought about by the silver question, and the way in which the demand has kept up shows that investors look upon the present condition of affairs as satisfactory, even though business improvement is slow, and even though the expectations of an immediate change for the better to follow the election have not been fulfilled. The temporary bearish influences which are operative in the stock market are not having any effect on investment securities. Investors are confident and patient.

"There are, I think, indications of better times and better business all over the country. They are not as yet productive of any great results, but I think the general tendency is upward. It has been nonsense to expect a business boom. We are recovering from a severe period of depression, the last days of which were the severest. It would be impossible for business to improve without first having a foundation. And that foundation is being laid now."

AS TO A COAL TRUST.

Discussing the effects upon the anthracite trade of what it calls "the soft-coal war," The Boston Commercial Bulletin says: "No direct effect is yet apparent, as consumers do not ordinarily purchase as early as this." But The Commercial Bulletin adds:

Just now the companies are selling without regard to profit. It has been an open secret for some time that domestic sizes of coal could be had at the June, 1896, circular, which was on the basis of $4 per ton, free on board at New York, and that since the Winter opened $3.80 to $3.85 per ton has been nearer the market price. To bring any decided improvement the companies must come together under the form of a combination. It will be necessary, however, that it be stronger than last year's pool, which was unable to advance prices after July. A September circular was issued which made an advance over that of July, but coal was sold for the three Fall months at the July circular, ($4.25,) and finally, as we have stated, even the June price has will not purchase at even the present marfound impossible.

It is easy to understand why the trade ket prices, low as they may seem to be. Dealers remember that about a year ago, just prior to the formation of the combination, large quantities of stove coal sold on a basis of $3.60 per ton, free on board tide water. Conditions were no worse it was said then than they are now, and before March, which will mark the opening of the season, there may be some heavy cutting to dispose of coal.

The failure to maintain values in 1896 is explained by the comparatively light demand as compared with the year previous. The anthracite production last year was 43,175,000 tons, against 46,550,000 tons in 1895, a decline of approximately 3,400,000 tons, or fully 7 per cent. The great difficulty in properly restricting production under such circumstances naturally led to reductions in prices. The companies are, moreover, pursuing their old policy of last year in selling at the lowest prices of the season for delivery months ahead. It was this policy which made it so difficult to advance prices last Spring and Summer. From present indications, the prospect for fuel at reasonable prices is good, if the public are not victimized by local dealers, who are enabled to do so by the twaddle of the newspapers regarding the exactions of the "coal trust," which exactions, as shown above, were largely a fabric of imagination.

STATESMEN UP AND DOING.

Wall Street has been hearing interesting tales about speculative activity, emanating from Washington, and having for its instigators gentlemen whose daily routine consists in sitting in or about the halls of Congress.

It has been freely asserted for some time on the Street that one conspicuous pool in Sugar has important connections on Pennsylvania Avenue, and it is said that Sugar is not the only stock in the fluctuations of which Washington is acutely interested. American Spirits is mentioned as Sugar's rival in the affections of a Congressional clique, the members of which, according to rumor, have become convinced of pleasing "investment opportunities" offered by the Distilling Company—if future legislation be favorable, these gentlemen helping to do the legislating.

A LEHIGH VALLEY THEORY.

Word comes from Philadelphia of a vague rumor now afloat there which says that the recent attack on Lehigh Valley stock has been in some way a product of the belligerent conditions prevailing among the steel manufacturers. It is said that certain large Pennsylvania interests have been manipulating the stock with a view to getting control of the Lehigh Valley Road.

The Philadelphia papers are of the opinion that there is some sort of a contest going on for control of the road, but they say nothing of this latest rumor. The Philadelphia Times says in a local stock market review:

"It is evident that some of the buying was for the short account, but the greater part of it came from parties close to the management, and was based on the semi-official announcement that the Asa Packer estate stock used as collateral for loans is to be taken off the Street; that is, they will no longer be used as collateral in the estate's loans.

"This stock, as is now admitted, has long been the incentive for the repeated drives made in the general market against Lehigh Valley stock, and, with its removal from the Street, it is believed it will at least weaken the position of the bears, as it will tend to inspire more confidence among legitimate holders of the stock.

"The management, however, should go further than this. A pool, such as exists in some other well-known railroad street railway and industrial stocks, should be formed to protect Lehigh Valley shares so that the simple offering of a few hundred shares, either by the bears or legitimate holders, will not cause the demoralization which has been witnessed in this market the last year or two. It will improve the position of the security itself, and at the same time create more confidence among the small holders, who are scared into making needless sacrifices by the disquieting rumors which invariably follow every recession made in the price.

"It may, too, defeat the aim of the unknown party who is believed to be endeavoring to secure control of the property. There were no further developments in this direction yesterday, but the situation, from this point of view, will bear watching."

BOSTON AS SHE YEARNETH.

Chants The Boston Herald's financial editor:

"Wanted—A Moses to lead stock dealers out of the wilderness.

"This expression voices a crying need of the hour as declared by one of Boston's brightest commission brokers this afternoon.

"He professed to believe that Wall Street could have as good a general market as State Street had lately had in copper shares if only the market would develop leadership. But he was obliged to confess that he did not see where leadership was to spring from.

"He had just received by private wire a statement that Broker Weil had closed his short account and gone long, but it did not seem to occur to him that this would guarantee the required leadership.

"He was more pleased to observe that Lake Shore stock had risen sharply to its best price in 158, and that this seemed to help the general market.

"There is apparent willingness among the rank and file of traders to join in a bull campaign, but a lack of commanders."

WOES OF CHICAGO BROKERS.

The Chicago Stock Exchange is having more trouble. New trading rules have been adopted, and much dissension has arisen among the members of the Exchange over "substitution" and other matters of which the New York broker wots not. According to the decision of the Governing Committee made last week the Chicago Stock Exchange is to go back to its old system of trading, and on March 1 forced substitution in account trading will be resumed.

The Chicago Tribune in discussing the matter says:

"Under this rule all account trading is made note of by the Exchange, and account is kept in the Clearing House. Wherever it is possible to ring up trades for members this is done, a broker who has sold 100 shares in the account of any particular stock and has bought the same amount in the account will find himself clear in the Clearing House, and his two principals become the principals in the transaction, with the floor broker out of the market.

"The adoption of the old rules regarding substitution may result in some of the members of the exchange leaving the floor entirely. The opposition to the substitution sheet has been pronounced, and it has included some of the biggest members of the Exchange. Edward L. Brewster & Co. were looked upon as the leaders of the opposition. They refused to make any trades in the account after exchange opened until the substitution sheet was done away with. They refused yesterday to say what their attitude would be after March 1, but it is believed they will again confine themselves to regular trading. There are others who hold the same view.

"Some of the members expect to see a split in the Exchange as the result, and a number of brokers retire absolutely from the floor. If this is done, the dissenting brokers will confine themselves to trading in New York stock. The listing of the Yerkes stocks on the New York Exchange will help some of them in deciding, it is said.

"A majority of the members of the Exchange have been in favor of the substitution sheet. The Governing Committee is composed of twenty-five members, and a majority of these were also favorable to the system of substituting principals. Their claim has been that the richer houses have been opposed to the substitution sheet and that the business of the smaller houses has been injured in consequence. Those who oppose its claim under the system of substitution there was danger of having substituted as principal in a trade a member who would have no money and who would not be able therefore to carry out his contract if the market went against him."

COMPARATIVE LITTLENESS.

It is worthy of remark that in two hours to-day New York Stock Exchange dealings amounted to only $765,000 bonds, 33,856 listed and 9,540 unlisted shares, while Boston dealings in two and one-half hours were $27,000 bonds, 4,200 listed and 1,100 unlisted shares. It is not easy to match these figures for littleness.—Boston Herald.

CRIPPLE CREEK'S OUTPUT.

The gold output of Cripple Creek continues to increase, and for the month of January was the largest ever reported. A correspondent in the camp puts the output at 7,470 tons smelting ore and 10,410 tons milling ore, the total value being $841,320. If production should be kept up at this rate, it would bring the total to over $10,000,000 a year, and it seems not at all unlikely that this figure will be reached, if no unforeseen accident should occur.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65¼.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅝c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars 50¾c.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $348,638, and the exports for the same period $326,216. The net imports, therefore, have been $22,422. The net imports for the same period in 1896 were $3,098,070; against net exports in 1895, $23,159,208; in 1894, $2,014,008, and in 1893, $25,525,849.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in reserve of $4,027,725. The banks now hold $55,665,950 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $1,620,100, an increase in specie of $2,624,500, an increase in legal tenders of $2,552,100, an increase in deposits of $4,595,500, and a decrease in circulation of $110,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Feb. 20, '97.	Feb. 13, '97.	Feb. 21, '96.
Loans	$498,747,600	$500,367,700	$457,795,800
Specie	82,817,000	80,192,500	63,920,900
Legal tenders	116,016,600	113,464,500	87,139,300
Net deposits.	572,670,600	568,075,100	489,732,600
Circulation	16,663,400	16,723,500	13,886,400

The following shows the amount of reserve held above legal requirements:

	Feb. 20, '97.	Feb. 13, '97.	Feb. 21, '96.
Specie	$82,817,000	$80,192,500	$63,920,900
Legal tenders	116,016,600	113,464,500	87,139,300
Total reserve	$198,833,600	$193,657,000	$151,060,200
Reserve required ag'st deposits	143,167,650	142,018,775	122,433,150
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$55,665,950	$51,638,225	$28,627,050

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$55,665,950	1892	$30,857,550
1896	28,627,050	1891	15,373,025
1895	29,822,725	1890	3,700,800
1894	74,767,500	1889	17,295,600
1893	13,606,900	1888	17,937,375

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending Feb. 20	$535,125,433
Balances week ending Feb. 20	34,741,253
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 13	490,825,000
*Balances week ending Feb. 13	29,253,444
Exchanges week ending Feb. 6	602,717,314
Balances week ending Feb. 6	37,752,584
Exchanges week ending Jan. 30	525,710,070
Balances week ending Jan. 30	31,537,585
Exchanges week ending Jan. 23	608,254,005
Balances week ending Jan. 23	36,074,082
Exchanges week ending Jan. 16	580,757,153
Balances week ending Jan. 16	41,103,624

*Five days.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Feb. 18, 1897	£38,843,396	.....
Feb. 20, 1896	48,797,575	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Feb. 18, 1897	76,625,166	£49,273,834
Feb. 20, 1896	78,070,222	49,699,771
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Feb. 18, 1897	20,262,300	15,131,150
Feb. 20, 1896	32,327,500	15,922,500
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Feb. 18, 1897	30,662,000	12,667,000
Feb. 20, 1896	24,796,000	12,712,000
SPAIN.		
Feb. 18, 1897	8,528,000	10,740,000
Feb. 20, 1896	8,004,000	10,110,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Feb. 18, 1897	2,633,000	6,869,000
Feb. 20, 1896	3,050,000	6,849,000
BELGIUM.		
Feb. 18, 1897	2,764,000	1,382,000
Feb. 20, 1896	2,641,333	1,320,667
Total for the week	£189,957,802	£96,062,884
Total preceding week	188,280,828	95,325,696
Corresponding week last year	197,686,630	96,613,938

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$9,421,123
Corresponding week 1896	8,804,448
Since Jan. 1, 1897	65,412,374
Corresponding period 1896	69,070,712
Exports of Domestic Merchandise.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$6,616,125
Corresponding week 1896	4,433,817
Since Jan. 1, 1897	46,642,421
Corresponding period 1896	46,322,182
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$32,365
Corresponding week 1896	3,744,112
Since Jan. 1, 1897	613,922
Corresponding period 1896	16,608,308
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$1,123,755
Corresponding week 1896	1,107,295
Since Jan. 1, 1897	6,183,200
Corresponding period 1896	19,077,911

MINE OWNERS TO REORGANIZE.

Court Proceedings to Eject Squatters from the Ortiz Grant.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 21.—In the Civil Court, Judge Laughlin has issued an order in the case of Newton Finney of New York vs. The New Mexico Mining Company, enjoining all officers and agents from interfering with or disposing of any of the property of said company, which consists of the Ortiz Mine Grant in South Santa Fé County, and continuing in force the appointment of S. B. Elkins as receiver of the corporation.

All squatters on the grant, which number forty-six miners holding claims there under United States laws and various contracts with the New Mexican Mining Company, have been served with notice to appear and show cause why they should not vacate their holdings. This proceeding is taken in order to enable the receiver to adjust all outstanding claims against the property, one of which amounts to about $15,000 for past due taxes, and get rid of the miners and small stockholders, preparatory to a reorganization of the corporation.

Senator S. B. Elkins, R. C. Kerens, L. N. Lawson, and D. O. Mills of New York are the principal owners of the property, and it is announced that $250,000 will be invested in opening the gold mines and erecting mills as soon as reorganization can be effected.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Short Line

THE INTEREST WAS ILLEGAL.

Decision Against the United States Loan Association.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 21.—Judge Miller, in the Chancery Division of the Circuit Court, has rendered an important decision against the United States Loan Association, involving a large sum of money, mostly in small amounts divided among many borrowers of the company.

The Court holds, in short, that the interest charges of the association are usurious. Only 6 per cent., according to Judge Miller, can be collected on loans, premiums being illegal.

The decision was on the consolidation of a large number of cases field against the association, in some of which the interest was 12 per cent. a month.

This decision is important because it affects all the building and loan associations of Kentucky, and will require a modification of their plans of doing business.

As a result of the decision judgments have been entered in all the suits brought against the association.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to Loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL.....$2,500,000.
SURPLUS.....$2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

PRIVATE HOUSES OUR SPECIALTY; A large list to select from; office open Washington's Birthday. Fifth Av., northeast corner 52d St. HENRY D. WINANS & MAY.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD Y. HARNETT & CO., Auct's.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
RECEIVER'S SALE.
PURSUANT TO FORECLOSURE DECREES.
VALUABLE 23D WARD CORNER.
THIRD AVENUE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 158TH ST.,
2-story and basement brownstone and brick building, with store and lot, 25x100.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Esqs., Attorneys for Receivers, 30 Broad St. Maps at auctioneers', 71 & 73 Lib. St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT.

The following elegant three and four story high-stoop and American basement houses; possession immediately:

2,382 7th Av.	$900
2,376 7th Av.	1,000
219 West 139th St.	1,050
271 West 138th St.	1,000
212 West 138th St.	1,200

These houses can be seen by applying to
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St., near 8th Av.

TO LET,
1,024 Park Av.
A four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling; handsomely decorated and in thorough order.
APPLY TO
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 WEST 138TH ST.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP DWELLING; 20 feet front, below 59th St., on east side; perfect order; rent only $744; possession now, if desired.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

WE ARE OFFERING THE MOST DESIRABLE houses to rent, in strictly private localities; office open Washington's Birthday. 5th Av., northeast corner 52d St. HENRY D. WINANS & MAY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Who Speaks First?
RENT $48.00. 3D STORY.
One Superb Apartment in Our New Building,
NO. 269 WEST 136TH STREET.
Seven light rooms, private hall, and tiled bathroom. Every room private; gas ranges, gas grates, steam heat, hot water, unique decorations. One block from elevated.
Nothing Like It in Harlem.
Inquire of janitor on premises, or
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th Street.
Telephone, 647 Harlem.

Apartments to Let.
PEABODY,
102 and 104 Waverley Place.
8 rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator and hall service; rents, $65 per month.
IRVINGTON AND ROCKLAND,
136 to 142 West 16th St.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $45 per month.
ST. CLEMENT,
305 West 23d St.
3, 4, and 5 rooms; steam heated and hall service; $25 to $55 per month.
ST. HONORE,
1,142 Madison Av.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $50 to $65 per month.
225 and 227 West 135th St.
7 and 8 rooms and bath; steam heated; rents, $40 to $60 per month.
269 West 136th St.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated; hot water and gas ranges; rents, $48 per month.
273 West 138th St.
6 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $37.50 per month.
272 West 139th St.
6 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $37.50 to $42.50 per month.
267 West 139th St.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $55 per month.
APPLY TO
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 WEST 138TH ST.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

1,049 TO 1,053 PARK AV., NEAR 86TH ST. Apartments; 6 large rooms; sanitary plumbing. Steam heated; rent, $20 to $25.50.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

333 East 17th St., "Stuyvesant Sq."
Second flat; seven large rooms; rent, $35.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

SUPERIOR LIGHT
Lofts and Floors.
The entire upper part of
Elegant, new, Fireproof Building,
Northeast corner of
6th Ave. and 19th St.,
70x152.
Steam Heat, Electric Light, Passenger and Freight Elevators.
The store and the entire first floor will be occupied by
A. ALEXANDER,
the well-known shoe dealer.
Apply to
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23d St. and 59 Liberty, or on Premises.

CONSTABLE BUILDING
Fifth Ave., N. E. Cor. 18th St.
This new and magnificent building, covering plot 100x200 feet, can be inspected at any time; perfectly equipped, service unsurpassed.
Stores, Lofts, and Offices FOR RENTAL.
This building is most attractive in arrangement and finish; contains all modern improvements, and every floor has perfect light; six rapid-running elevators, four at Fifth Avenue and two at eastern extremity of building, close to Broadway.
For particulars and plans apply to
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d Street,
AND 9 PINE ST.
(5436)

Montauk Building,
Nos. 19 Liberty, 79-83 William St., and 62 Maiden Lane.
New fire-proof building, with all modern conveniences. Large and small corner and inside offices to let. Immediate possession. Apply to
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
Room 8, City Hall,
New York City, February 17th, 1897.

Pursuant to directions given me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council February 9th, 1897, and approved by the Mayor February 13th, 1897, viz.:

Resolved, That Monday, March 22, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, be and they hereby are designated as the time and place when and where the application of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company to the Common Council of the City of New York for its consent and permission to the construction, maintenance, and operation by the said petitioner of the street-surface railroad extensions or branches mentioned in the petition of said company for such consent and permission, through, along, and upon the surface of Kingsbridge road, or Broadway, and other streets, avenues, boulevards, and highways set forth in said petition, and therein designated, will be first considered; and that public notice be given by the Clerk of this Board by publishing the same daily for at least fourteen days in two daily newspapers published in the City of New York, to be designated therefor by his Honor the Mayor, according to the provisions of section 92 of the Railroad Law, as amended, such advertising to be at the expense of the said petitioner.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned in the resolution the following application of the 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company will be considered, as is required by the provisions of the railroad law:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

The petition of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company respectfully shows:

That said railroad company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and for many years owning and operating a street surface railroad on Forty-second Street, from the Hudson River to East River, and to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and upon Tenth Avenue, the Boulevard, and Manhattan Street to Fort Lee Ferry, and also upon St. Nicholas Avenue, from Manhattan Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and along One Hundred and Tenth Street to the easterly terminus thereof. That said company also transfers passengers with the Third Avenue Railroad Company at One Hundred and Tenth Street, and at Forty-second Street, thereby enabling passengers, by means of these two great railroad lines of the east side of the city, to reach the Grand Central Depot and the central and upper western portions of the city, and to the Fort Lee Ferry at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, by one continuous ride, if so desired, from the City Hall and from Fulton and Peck Slip ferries.

The said company proposes to extend its system by constructing a railroad, as branches or extensions of its present line, through, upon, and along the following streets, avenues, roads, and highways, as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Manhattan Street and the Eleventh Avenue, or Boulevard, and there connecting by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the company's existing railroad on Manhattan Street; running thence northerly, with double tracks, through, upon, and along the said Boulevard to the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway; thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to and across the bridge over the ship canal; thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, from the bridge over the ship canal to and across the bridge or proposed new bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek at Broadway; thence northerly from said bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek at Broadway through, upon, and along Broadway to the city line.

Also from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, and Riverdale Avenue, running thence northwesterly and northerly through, upon, and along Riverdale Avenue to the city line.

Also from the intersection of the Boulevard and the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, at or near West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, through, upon, and along the said Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to its junction with Amsterdam Avenue, at or near West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

Also from the intersection of the Eleventh Avenue, or the Boulevard, and the Kingsbridge Road, at or near West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, running thence northerly through, upon, and along the Eleventh Avenue to Naegle Avenue; thence through, upon, and along said Naegle Avenue to its intersection with Academy Street; thence northwesterly through, along, and upon Academy Street to the Kingsbridge Road, there to connect by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the said proposed railroad upon Kingsbridge Road.

That said proposed extensions will supply much needed facilities for public travel and intercommunication between widely separated portions of the city, and will also give a new impetus and encouragement to the development of an important section thereof, the proper growth of which has been retarded by the want of railroad accommodation.

That the said railroad on said branches or extensions is to form a part of its present railroad, and be operated in connection therewith, so as to give a passenger for a single fare of five cents one continuous ride over and upon said existing railroad of the company and said extensions or branches.

That the length of said railroad on said proposed branches or extensions is twelve and one-half miles, or thereabouts, and the same is to be operated by animal power, cable, or electric motive power, or any other power other than locomotive steam power which the same company may be lawfully authorized to use.

Therefore your petitioner prays that the Common Council of the City of New York may grant its consent and permission to said company to extend its existing railroad tracks and construct, maintain and operate an extension or branches of the railroad of said company in the City of New York upon the streets, avenues, and highways above mentioned, together with all necessary connections, turnouts, sidings, and switches necessary for the proper working and accommodation of the cars to be run over such extension or branches in connection with the present existing railroad of said company.

Dated New York, January 29, 1897.

[Seal.] THE FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE, AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, by ALBERT J. ELIAS, President.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Albert J. Elias, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition; that he has read the foregoing petition by him subscribed, and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true to the knowledge of the deponent except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true; and further that he signed said petition as President of said company by the authority of its Board of Directors, and affixed the corporate seal of said company thereto by the like authority. ALBERT J. ELIAS.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of January, 1897. GEORGE W. VULTEE,
Notary Public, (22.) C. & C. of N. Y.

All persons interested in the foregoing application are hereby notified to be present at the time and place mentioned in said resolution.
WM. R. TEN EYCK,
Clerk of the Common Council.

WINTER RESORTS.

HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly facing the ocean. Every modern convenience and improvement, including hot and cold sea water baths in house; rooms single and en suite, with baths attached, &c., &c. Send for illustrated booklet. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

Through Pullman Buffet train leaves Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. daily at 1:50 P. M., via Penna. R. R.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Ocean front. Rooms en suite, baths attached. Service first-class and modern in every detail. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Prop'r.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a thoroughly reliable chambermaid; eight years' reference; will do plain sewing or help with plain washing. Call, after 10 A. M., 48 East 34th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid. Call, Monday and Tuesday, present employer's, 28 East 49th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; private; good city references. Call, two days, 204 West 60th St., A. H.

COOK.—Understands soups, entrées, creams, jellies, ices, boning and larding, cakes, and fancy breads; good references. 33 West 10th St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as cook; will wash and iron; private family; best reference. Fitzpatrick, 428 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; can be seen at present employer's. 3 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a young German girl as good cook in American family; city or country. 1,015 Lexington Av., between 72d and 73d Sts., basement.

COOK.—By excellent Swedish cook in private family; city reference; wages, $25. 13 West 90th St.

COOK.—By a capable woman as first-class cook; best city references. M. J., 235 East 74th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Fine washing, ironing, or housecleaning by respectable woman with best city reference. 240 East 38th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—12 years' experience; late with Connelly; more customers home or by day; work done on short notice very reasonably; all the newest designs; cuts by French system. 72 West 95th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by day; can cut, fit, and remodel; terms, $1.50. 169 East 33d St., ring twice.

Governesses.

VERY SUCCESSFUL ENGLISH GOVERNESS wishes re-engagement; fluent French, drawing, and painting; city reference. C., Box 80, 530 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a young lady as housekeeper or care of bachelor apartments. Miss Colwell, 111 West 33d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young widow as housekeeper for two or three gentlemen or widower. Mrs. Bower, 517 West 46th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—A lady would like to find a place for her servant as maid to care for elderly lady. Call, Tuesday, from 10 to 3, at present employer's, 75 East 54th St.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid; good seamstress, traveler, and packer; best reference. 139 West 46th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as second laundress or assistant chambermaid. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 29 East 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress; by the day, week, or month; personal reference. 128 West 50th St., Mary Allen.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; private family; city or country; personal reference. 134 West 28th St., ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; no cards. 172 East 63d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant Swiss as waitress or chambermaid in a small private family; city reference. M. L., care of Mrs. Williams, 752 9th Av.

Washing.

WASHING.—Fine washing; first-class on shirts; also ladies' and children's clothes finely done up and fluted. M. Ryan, 237 East 45th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—A lady wishes a position for her maid as attendant on elderly lady or invalid. Maid, 7 East 43d St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; willing to work for moderate salary. Earnest, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended butler; thoroughly familiar with all duties of his position; sober, reliable, intelligent man; tall and of neat appearance; several years' excellent references from one place and other first-class recommendations. "Trustworthy," Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family; tall; city references. P. B., care Mme. Tieche, 17 Greenwich Av.

BUTLER.—By competent English expert; long experience in first-class service; abstainer. Butler, 314 West 62d St.

BUTLER.—By competent, sober, and reliable Swede; excellent references. C., Box 184, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; single; first-class city references. Butler, 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; has best of city references. 240 East 22d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; single; understands his business in all branches; first-class references; in private family or club; city or country. Charle, 510 6th Av.

CHEF.—By Frenchman, in private family; ten years' references from last employer. L. B., care Colman, 1,245 Park Av.

CHEF or COOK.—With good city reference; in hotel, club, or private family; city or country. O. S., Box 6, 1,242 Broadway.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN.—By coachman: Scotch; single; thoroughly understands the care and management of a first-class establishment; highest city personal references as to sobriety, honesty, and capabilities. Coachman, 416 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly experienced; careful driver; trustworthy, willing, and obliging; no incumbrance; city or country. D., 107 East 16th St.; present employer's.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a young man as coachman, second man, or groom; country preferred. W. M., 146 West 55th St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By Swede; strictly temperate; highly recommended; long experience; willing; obliging. 233 East 32d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By steady, progressive married man; would and knows how to work; can improve gentleman's place in best manner; genuine knowledge of all crops, fruits, flowers, vegetables, animals, fowls, and working requirements. Address, with outline, W. Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

GARDENER.—William Turner, gardener to Mr. William Rockefeller, wishes to recommend his foreman (Scotchman) to any one requiring a head gardener; he can thoroughly recommend him to take entire management of gentleman's private place. Rockwood, Tarrytown, N. Y.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a German who thoroughly understands greenhouses and outdoor gardening; care of stock; first-class references. Gardener, 128 St. Mark's Place.

GARDENER.—By farmer; married; thoroughly competent; charge gentleman's garden, lawns, greenhouse, graperies; best reference. E. H., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—First-class in all branches; thoroughly understands the management of gentleman's place; married; one girl; personal references. Gardener, 204 West 39th St.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young man indoors; private family; can be highly recommended; personal city references. George, 1,242 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL or SECOND MAN.—By a young man, lately landed, as useful or second man; city or country. Call, Monday, at 108 West 45th St.

Miscellaneous.

PAGE BOY.—In gentleman's family by a respectable Swiss boy; age 16; speaks French only; just arrived; can be well recommended in the city. A. M., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTICS. ST. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced gentleman to solicit for advertisements on a leading publication. Address L. W., Box 101 Times Office.

GROCERIES.

NO BREAKFAST TABLE COMPLETE without my 43 Blend of Coffee. No Teas please the ladies as well as my 41 Blends. Always uniform in quality and flavor. Send for price list of choice Family Groceries.
L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to CALLANAN & KEMP,
41 and 43 Vesey St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COOPER UNION,
8TH ST. AND 3D AV.
MONDAY, FEB. 22, 8 P. M.
W. J. PECK presides.
A. C. DIXON speaks on
"VICTORY OVER SIN."
Mr. BURKE sings. Seats free. Doors open 2:30.

BICYCLES.

1897 Elmore Bicycle $75
equal to any $100 cycle, special price dealers. Quantity shop-soiled Crawfords, Royal, Duke Colton, Stanleys, &c., $19 up. 2d h'd cycles traded. SMALL PROFIT, QUICK SALES, OUR MOTTO.
Park Row Bicycle Co.
23 PARK Row—Opp. Post Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ADVERTISER WILL FURNISH MONEY TO secure patent and promote a good invention for interest in same. Address "MEMO," Box 141 Times Office.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 27, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree*, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul*, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 9 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Adriatic*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At §3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at §3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, via St. Thomas, Venezuela, and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena; via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for Barbados must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Gonaives, Petit Goave, and Aux-Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 3 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Sobralense.

FRIDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Altai, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Altai";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM,) for Haiti, per steamship Andes, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Andes";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Silvia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, also Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 11 AM for Brazil, per steamship Catania, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Catania";) at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 6 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. §22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. §27 at 7:30 AM., 11 AM., and 6:30 PM., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. §27 and up to March 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March §13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu.April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Polrot. Sat., Feb. 27, 8:30 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon. Sat., Mch. 6, 6 A.M.
Rates of Passage. First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 21 class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Adriatic. Feb. 24, Noon / Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon / Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon / Majestic, April 7, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon / Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MOHAWK.....Feb. 27
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE,
from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM / Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM / F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM / Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S.
Prussia, Feb. 27, 2:30 PM / Phoenicia, Mch. 6, 7:30 AM
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM / Havel, Tu., Mh. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM / Spree, Tu., Mh. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM / Lahn, Tu., Mh. 30, 10 AM
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM / Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM
Werra, March 6, 10 AM / Ems, April 10, 10 AM
Fulda, March 13, 10 AM / Werra, April 17, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24 / PARIS.....March 17
NEW YORK....March 3 / ST. PAUL.....March 24
ST. LOUIS....March 10 / NEW YORK..March 31
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN,
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upwards. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Southw'k, Feb. 24, 11 AM / Fries'd, March 10, noon
Noord'd, March 3, noon / K'ns't'n, Mar. 17, 3:30 PM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM / Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM
Umbria, March 6, 7 AM / Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM
Aurania, March 13, 8 AM / Umbria, Apl 3, 6:30 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Feb. 22
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Feb. 24
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Feb. 27
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Tuesday, Mch. 2
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. SPAARNDAM..Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM..Saturday, March 6, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday night,) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except

DEFENDING THE CHARTER

Commissioners Reply to the Objections Advanced by Mayor Strong and Seth Low.

STATEMENT FILED FOR RECORD

Division of the Municipal Assembly Guards Against Hasty Law Making—Non-Partisan Police Boards Necessary—Mayor's Power Not Curtailed.

The objections filed "for record" by Mayor Strong and Seth Low to the completed work of the Commissioners on a charter for the Greater New York, of which they are members, have incited the majority of the commission to file an answer.

The majority filed with George M. Pinney, Jr., the Secretary of the commission, a statement of their reasons for voting for the sections of the new charter objected to by the minority. The sections explained are:

First—The division of the Municipal Assembly into two houses.

Second—The constitution of a non-partisan Board of Police Commissioners instead of a single Commissioner.

Third—Why they were unwilling to grant to the Mayor an unlimited power of removal, but retained the provisions of the existing law in that respect.

The statement follows:

I.

Division of Municipal Assembly.

In constituting the Municipal Assembly, the commission found that it had to deal with a community of 3,000,000 of people and with an annual budget of $60,000,000, and that adequately to deal with these subjects required the exercise of many and varied powers. When scrutinized, it will be found that all of the powers conferred by the charter upon the Municipal Assembly are essentially legislative in their character. They are conferred for no other reason. No conception is more erroneous than the one which regards the government of a great community such as the proposed charter will constitute, as simply or chiefly the government of the pecuniary affairs of a business corporation.

There is in reality little analogy. It was indispensable to confer the necessary powers of local government, and, as is the case in all American governments, to provide safeguards against the misuse of such powers.

In the opinion of the majority, not the least among the safeguards which have been provided against hasty and ill-advised action is the constitution of the Municipal Assembly with two branches. This is the form of legislative assembly that prevails in every State of the Union; in fact, in almost every country having free governments like our own. In adopting it, we avail ourselves of the experience of the world.

Authorities Quoted.

The results of American and of general experience concerning the utility of two chambers in legislative bodies are thus forcibly stated by Chancellor Kent, (Commentaries on American Law, Vol. I., P. 222:)

"The division of the Legislature," he observes, "into two separate and independent branches is founded on such obvious principles of good policy, and is so strongly recommended by unequivocal language and experience, that it has obtained the general approbation of the people of this country. One great object of this separation of the Legislature into two houses, acting separately and with co-ordinate powers, is to destroy the effects of sudden and strong excitement, and of precipitate measures, springing from passion, caprice, prejudice, personal influence, and party intrigue, and which have been found by sad experience to exercise a potent and dangerous sway in the single assemblies. The Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Georgia consisted originally of a single house. The instability and passion which marked their proceedings were very visible at the time and the subject of much public animadversion, and in the subsequent reform of their Constitutions the people were so sensible of this defect and of the inconvenience they had suffered from it that in both States a Senate was introduced."

Mr. Madison, in The Federalist, No. LXII., says:

"A second branch of the Legislative Assembly, distinct from and dividing the power with a first, must be in all cases a salutary check on the Government. This is a precaution founded on such clear principles and now so well understood in the United States that it would be more than superfluous to enlarge on it."

Justification for Two Houses.

But it may be objected that, while these truths are axiomatic and fundamental as respects Congress and the States, they are inapplicable to the Municipal Legislature of the City of New York. This is a mistake. Whether we consider size, population, the magnitude of the interests at stake, or the nature of the functions to be performed, no reason can be given why there should be two legislative branches in an ordinary State Legislature which does not equally apply to a Municipal Assembly of a great city like New York. This body exercises important governmental powers and jurisdiction over more people, with two or three exceptions, and deals with a budget larger than any of the States, without exception, and larger than that of the United States for many years after the formation of the Government. No one proposes to abolish the two houses in our legislative assemblies and to substitute one.

In the deliberate judgment of the majority of the commission, when the size and circumstances of Greater New York are considered, the all-sufficient justification for two houses in the Municipal Assembly is that it presents an additional barrier against bad schemes or rash and precipitate legislation. Nor is this all. It has another distinct advantage. It enables the members of the upper house to be chosen from a larger constituency (about 350,000) than members of the lower house (about 50,000,) and gives all the advantages that result from this circumstance.

If objection be made that the delay in legislation and possible difference of opinion between the two houses will impair the usefulness of the legislative body by rendering it difficult to pass needful measures of legislation, the objection is not well founded.

Hasty Action Guarded Against.

All experience shows that cities suffer not from non-action, but from overaction, and hasty and improvident action. Under the scheme of the charter, and under the general ordinances which will be adopted pursuant to it, the current and routine affairs of the municipality will go on without ordinary requiring special action on the part of the Municipal Assembly. No substantial harm can come from the existence of a second body, and much substantial evil may be prevented. In short, the existence of two houses necessarily insures greater deliberation, publicity, and public discussion, without endangering the ultimate passage of measures meritorious in their character. The exstence of two independent houses does not in the slightest degree diminish the responsibility of each. It rather increases such responsibility in case of a difference of opinion.

It may be objected that the size of the Municipal Assembly is unnecessarily great. This objection, when we consider that upon the adoption of the charter New York will in size and population become the second city of the world, is not well founded. Experience shows that it is more difficult to corrupt, to mislead, and to form pernicious combinations in large than in small legislative bodies. The Municipal Assembly as proposed is not nearly as large as the average legislative bodies in this country dealing with people less numerous and subjects not more important. The experience of other countries is almost uniform to this effect. The present Common Council of the City of London consists of 232 members; the County Council of London is composed of 298 members; the Common Council of Manchester, 104; of Glasgow, 78; of Liverpool, 64; of Paris, 80; of Berlin, 126, and of Vienna, 138.

II.

Constitution of the Police Board.

The Police Department under the new charter is organized upon principles quite different from anything that has heretofore prevailed either in New York or Brooklyn.

The commission was a unit in believing that the one thing to be avoided is a partisan head of the Police Department. The only difference in opinion was as to the best method by which this result could be attained. It was the opinion of some of the members that it should be done by vesting the authority of the Police Department in a single Commissioner. The majority of the commission is, however, unable to believe that a Mayor whose election is the result of a sharp political contest will be likely to appoint a non-partisan as the head of the Police Department. The sentiment of his party would be against such an appointment, and the pressure would be too great to be resisted.

In the opinion of the majority of the commission, the only method by which such an appointment can surely be prevented is by expressly prohibiting it. It was therefore finally determined that the head of the force should be a board of four Commissioners, and that "no more than two of such Commissioners shall, when either of them is appointed, belong to the same political party or be of the same political opinion on State and National subjects." With this single limitation, the Mayor is given an absolutely free hand in constituting the board. Prohibited by law from creating a partisan board, he will be left comparatively free from party pressure.

Nor does it necessarily follow that the board shall be bi-partisan. If the Mayor desires a non-partisan department, it can be so made as readily through a commission of four members as through a single Commissioner. In either case, the Mayor can select as Commissioners citizens who value the efficiency of the department and the welfare of the city far above any question of mere party patronage.

Power of the Chief of Police.

To avoid the objection of inefficiency, it is provided that the Chief of Police shall be the chief executive officer of the force, and shall have free and absolute control of its movements. With the exception of certain permanent details to the Park Department, the Bridge Department, and the Health Department, and of permanent assignments of patrolmen to duty as Roundsmen as a basis of promotion, which assignments are made by the board on the recommendation of the Chief, the entire authority to assign officers to duty is vested in the Chief, and he has "power to change such assignments from time to time whenever, in his judgment, the emergencies of the service may require it."

The powers and duties of the Police Board comprise the making of rules, orders, and regulations; the care and control of funds and other property of the department, and the trial of all charges against members of the police force. Upon it, therefore, devolve all matters which require deliberation and discussion, and which are in their nature legislative or judicial.

The movement and direction of the uniformed force, on the other hand, is vested in a single head—that head not a partisan civilian, untrained in the police service, but a tried and experienced officer, who has risen from the ranks, through all grades of service, to the chief command, who knows little and cares less for party considerations and party contests, but who is thoroughly imbued with the conviction that the chief object and purpose of the police force is to preserve the peace and good order of the city.

Promotions are made only on the recommendation of the Chief; to prevent deadlocks, it is especially provided that "in case of the rejection of any recommendation for promotion, the Chief of Police shall submit another name within three days, and shall continue so to do until such vacancy is filled."

Safeguards Against Abuses.

Again, in order to furnish a safeguard against a Chief who is either incompetent, or who abuses his power as the military head of the force, the charter provides that he may be retired, and thus removed from office, by the unanimous vote of the board, or by a majority vote with the approval of the Mayor.

We believe that the system as proposed in the charter is greatly preferable to any of the systems as they have heretofore existed in the cities about to be consolidated. To substitute one Commissioner for the board of four Commissioners, and to devolve upon him the duties which are to be discharged by the board, is impracticable. It would not be within the physical power of any one man to discharge them, and it would be necessary for him to have assistants, with duties and emoluments substantially the same as those of three Commissioners. At present one of the Commissioners is Treasurer of the department, and will be called upon to disburse not less than $6,000,000 annually. With a single Commissioner, of course, a Treasurer of the force, with a salary equal to that of a Commissioner, would be necessary.

The Commissioners are also Trustees of the Police Pension Fund, the annual disbursements of which amounted in the City of New York alone during the last year to more than $1,000,000. The Commissioners pay out from month to month to the beneficiaries of the fund the sums to which they are entitled. To them are presented all claims for pensions. They investigate and allow or reject such claims, and when allowed fix the amount of the pension to be paid.

Finally, upon the Police Commissioners is devolved the arduous duty of trying patrolmen and officers for breaches of police discipline. In New York alone there are over 5,000 trials per annum, and under the new force it is safe to say that the number will exceed 6,000, or twenty a day for every working day in the year. The charges must be made in writing, notice must be given and an opportunity afforded to answer, a day fixed for the hearing, the hearing had, the accused having the right to appear and be represented by counsel, testimony must be taken and reduced to writing, and judgment and sentence awarded. It is absurd to suppose that a single Commissioner, in addition to the large duties otherwise involved upon him, could possibly hear and determine all these cases.

Military Courts Not Wanted.

It is obvious that the substitution in the place of a board of a single Commissioner clothed with all necessary powers as the head of the Police Department would necessitate an entire change in the method of maintaining the discipline of the force and of the trial of charges of neglect of duty.

One of two plans would necessarily be followed: (1) That officers should be detailed and courts constituted as military courts, similar in their nature to courts-martial, to try offenses. Under such an arrangement, officers would enforce the discipline of the department upon each other, a system which is subject to criticism even in the army and navy, and which, so far as we are advised, has never been employed for the purpose of maintaining the discipline of a purely civil force like the police. (2) To organize courts outside the Police Department for the purpose of trying cases involving breaches of police discipline.

It was seriously considered when the subject was under discussion by the commission, whether separate courts should not be constituted for the trial of police offenses. Objection was made to the plan as depriving the Police Department of all authority over its officers, and as being entirely destructive of discipline. It was, therefore, finally abandoned as impracticable.

It is believed that no judicial system for the Police Department would be as satisfactory as that administered by the members of the Police Board.

One-Man Power a Mistake.

The final and conclusive objection, however, to a single Commissioner is that the power over the property and liberty of the citizen, wielded by the head of such a body as the police force of the consolidated city, is too tremendous to be intrusted to any one man. The abuse of such power when in the hands of a single individual could only be known when the power had been exercised and the mischief had been done, and, even then, its operation would be so secret and so insidious that detection would be difficult and prevention out of the question.

Under the system as now constituted the advantages of a single head in unity of purpose, practical direction, and prompt and efficient action are secured, while, at the same time, a body exists whose specific duty it is to observe from day to day the methods of action, to supervise the execution of laws and regulations in their minutest details, and to challenge all deviations from duty. The legislative and administrative action of this supervising body being that of a board which can only act by resolution, is the subject of record, and is consequently entirely open to the inspection of the higher municipal authorities and of the public generally.

Such a system, it is believed, secures the highest degree of positive efficiency, while at the same time it contains within it such checks and balances as are necessary to prevent the exercise of arbitrary power, and to insure that publicity which is an essential condition of municipal government.

III.

The Mayor's Power of Removal.

The proposed charter gives to the Mayor the power to appoint the Corporation Counsel and all the administrative and executive officers of the city, except the Controller. The Mayor has also a supervising control over all the various departments. The proposed charter enlarges his veto power upon the acts of the legislative body. The power of the Mayor of New York, under the proposed charter, will be greater than that of the Mayor of the present City of New York.

The commission found that the Legislature, by Chapter 11 of the Laws of 1895, had recently dealt specially with the subject of the power of the Mayor to make removals from office, had enlarged that power as it theretofore existed, and provided that at any time within six months after the commencement of his term of office, the Mayor may, at pleasure, remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from him; after that on charges.

The commission continued this power without substantial change. It changed the phraseology of the previous act which authorized the Mayor to remove at pleasure during the first six months of his administration, so as to provide for giving him absolute power to remove during the first six months, whenever, in his judgment, the public interests require its exercise. After six months and during the remainder of his term he can remove; but only on charges and with the approval of the Governor.

In view of the large sums of money to be expended annually by the various departments, and of the great power vested in the Police Department, the majority were unwilling to vest in the Mayor throughout his entire term the absolute power of removal at will of all the heads of departments, including the police.

Unrestrained Power a Menace.

The mere existence, unrestrained, of a power so tremendous in a single officer would, in itself, be a constant menace, not alone to the people of the city, but of the entire State. The consequences of the exercise of such a power, when wielded by a weak, an ambitious, or an unscrupulous man, are fearful to contemplate. He could use this vast power and patronage to effect personal and partisan ends, and readily control a city election, and at times a State, or even a National election.

The charter proceeds on the principle throughout that it is desirable to locate responsibility upon public officers, and to so locate it that they cannot readily evade it.

With this view, the power of the Mayor, as the proposed charter leaves it, is greater than it was before, and greater than exists in any like officer in the world. It will be observed that the Mayor's power of removal is coextensive with his term, the only limitation being that, after the end of six months, it can only be exercised as above stated for inefficiency or other cause.

When the Mayor in making an appointment to these great offices knows that his absolute power of removal is limited to six months, he is more likely far be careful in the selection and appointment than if he had an unqualified power of removal commensurate with his whole term. The charter as drafted, in this respect, therefore, combines the principle of power and its responsibility with such necessary limitations only as are essential to the public welfare and safety.

WILL REPRESENT EGYPT.

Yousef Saba Pasha Will Attend the Coming Postal Congress.

The editor of Kawkab America, the organ of the Syrians in this city, has been informed that the Egyptian Government has appointed Yousef Saba Pasha, the Postmaster General of Egypt, to represent that country at the Postal Congress that is to be held in Washington in May.

Saba Pasha is a Christian Syrian by birth, and organized the Egyptian Postal Service on the European and American system. He represented Egypt at the Congress of Orientalists that was held in Geneva last year.

The Turkish Government recently confiscated several thousand copies of the Kawkab America that had been mailed to subscribers in Syria because they contained articles reproduced from American and European newspapers in regard to rumored threats by the powers to depose the Sultan. The official who detected the articles and called the attention of the Turkish Government to them was promoted and made General Censor of Arabic newspapers. Nevertheless, many copies find their way into the country.

Besides the Kawkab America there are two other Syrian newspapers in the New World, one, Al Brazil, in Santos, Brazil, which has lately become very strongly anti-Turkish in tone, and the other, Al Rakeeb, (The Watchman,) published in Rio Janeiro.

Free Sons of Israel Meet.

The annual meeting of the United States Grand Lodge, Free Sons of Israel, was held yesterday morning, at 701 Lexington Avenue. Grand Master Julius Harburger read his annual message. The annual convention will be held in Chicago June 13. The affairs of the Grand Lodge are in satisfactory condition. The various lodges throughout the country were well represented. Among the delegates present were former Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger, Grand Master of the order; S. Hoffheimer, M. S. Meyerhoff of Philadelphia, I. H. Goldsmith, Grand Secretary; and Louis Frankenthaler, Grand Treasurer; William A. Gans, Judge Philip Stein of Chicago, Maier Berliner, Herman Stiefel, Jacob Cane, Jacob A. Berg, Ferdinand Abrahams of Boston, Isaac Hamburger, and Benjamin Blumenthal.

Fire in Petroleum Refinery.

Still No. 1 of the Eagle Refinery, at Cavan Point, Jersey City, sprang a leak yesterday. The escaping oil set fire to a shed and a loaded coal train. The latter was only slightly damaged. The shed, which was 100 feet wide and 300 feet long, covered ten stills, and was protected by an iron roof. About 100 feet of it was burned, the firemen being hampered by the fear that the stills might explode. The loss was $4,000.

Fun to-day.
Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings to-morrow.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

B. Altman & Co.

Tuesday, Feb'y 23rd.

Ladies' Shirt Waists,

A variety of new designs in the most desirable Cotton fabrics, among which are a number at the following reduced prices:

1.25, 1.95, 2.50.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. & Sixth Ave.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

EXTRA QUALITY
DUNLAP & Co.
SUPERLATIVE

SPRING STYLES
will be introduced on
Thursday, Feb. 25th,
at our own stores and authorized agents throughout the United States.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Celebrations of the Anniversary Will Be General Throughout the City.

VARIOUS ENTERTAINMENTS.

Religious Exercises, Lectures, Dinners, Speeches, Military Parades and Drills, Art Exhibitions, Dances, Special Theatre Programmes —Public Buildings Closed.

Washington's Birthday will be observed to-day in a great many ways. It has, in fact, become a social holiday, and in every part of the city individuals and organizations will observe it as their tastes may suggest. All the schools, banks, exchanges, and public buildings will be closed. The Custom House will be open from 9 to 10 A. M. for the entrance and clearance of vessels only. Mercantile business generally will be suspended, and flags and bunting will be displayed on buildings throughout the city.

It would be impossible to give a complete list of the entertainments to be given during the day. They will embrace every variety from religious exercises to athletic contests. Social affairs, of course, will predominate, though charity has seized upon the day as an opportunity to help the unfortunate.

The inmates of the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island will be treated to an entertainment this afternoon, and the children at the New York Catholic Protectory at Van Nest will have an especial celebration. In addition, in every institution of the city and surrounding cities special programmes have been arranged, not the least of which will be good dinners.

In the free lecture course at the Hebrew Institute, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, Amos J. Cummings will lecture on "Horace Greeley." The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will present a double programme, "Washington's Anniversary and the Harriet Beecher Stowe Memorial." Miss Maria L. Baldwin will deliver the address on Mrs. Stowe.

The Young Men's Christian Association at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue has prepared a programme for the day that will appeal to art students particularly. This is an exhibition of books on fine arts from 1 o'clock to 6. The New York Academy of Sciences will elect officers for the ensuing year at Columbia University in the evening. "Shall Ireland Become an English Grazing Farm?" is the title of the lecture Michael Fox will deliver in Room 26 of Cooper Union to-night, after which a general discussion will be permitted.

For lovers of organ music, Clarence Eddy, recently returned from Europe, will give an organ recital at the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, in the afternoon. The Russian-American Hebrew Association will give an entertainment at the Hebrew Institute in the evening. Theatres will give special matinées, and a number of professional concerts will be given in the evening.

The Salvation Army will celebrate the day as "A Day of Joy." Uniform services will be held in every army post in the country.

Social festivities will be numerous. The Sons of the Revolution will give a dinner at Delmonico's in the evening. The speeches will be patriotic, and the speakers will be Theodore Roosevelt, Frederic J. de Peyster, Hampton L. Carson of Philadelphia, and John C. Tomlinson. The Colonial Society will also dine. The speakers there will be Justices Barrett and Pryor, Benjamin F. Tracy, Commodore M. Sicard, John Bigelow, and the Rev. Dr. Paxton. The Southern Society will dine at the Hotel Savoy, and the Prohibitionists at the Columbia, on Fourteenth Street.

The fifth annual reception and review of the Brigades of New York City, Brooklyn, and New Jersey will be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The new Ninth Regiment Armory, on Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, will be opened this evening. The regiment will parade for review by Mayor Strong, and the armory ball and a reception will follow. The annual muster of the First New York Mounted Rifles will be held at 6 Park Place. The Hudson Boat Club will give a ball at the boathouse, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and North River. The Patriotic Republican Club will dance at the Central Opera House, and the Blossom Club will give a bal masque at Tammany Hall. The Washington Club will hold a reception at the clubhouse, 542 Grand Street, and the Second Battery of the National Guard will receive its friends at the Lenox Lyceum. At the Montefiore Home the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League will hold a reception. The Uniform Company of Exempt Firemen of this city will be the guests of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen of Brooklyn, and will parade with them. Terrace Garden will be given up to dances of the United Grocery and Tea Clerks and the "Old Timers."

D. B. Sheahen's bust of Postmaster Dayton, the gift of the letter carriers and clerks, will be placed against the north wall of the Postmaster's main office this afternoon. The Salmagundi Club will exhibit oils and water colors at the clubhouse, and the American Water-Color Society will continue the public view of the Academy of Design, without the usual intermission, from 9 in the morning to 11 in the evening.

Athletics will be generally indulged in. All the country clubs will have house parties, and golf and shooting will be the general programme. The Elizabeth Athletic Club will play a game of basket ball with the Business Men's Club of the Young Men's Christian Association at Elizabeth this afternoon. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club will hold a cross-country run.

EULOGY OF WASHINGTON.

Father Malone's Estimate of the First President—Solemn Mass To-day.

Father Sylvester Malone, at Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Wythe Avenue and South Second Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning said he wished to call attention to Washington's Birthday. He said that too much honor could not be bestowed upon the Father of the Country, and that a solemn high mass will be celebrated in his church this morning, commencing at 9 o'clock. No President has equaled Washington, he said, and the grasping politicians of the present period, who are false to the trusts reposed in them, are mainly responsible for the present deplorable condition of commercial interests. While thousands of laborers are clamoring for work, those for whom they voted to represent them in the House of Representatives are making no effort to restore the lost confidence. Trusts, the enemy of all honest competition, are slowly but surely ruining the working classes.

Father Malone, in conclusion, said: "It was recently brought to my notice that a young man who resides in the vicinity of the church applied for permission to establish a saloon on the corner of South Second and Berry Streets, two doors away from the proposed institute which will be connected with this church. Such a sight would injure the morals of the young and would be an insult to the Christian people, irrespective of denomination. The people should rise up and protest against such an application, which is a menace to Christianity and morals." The person to whom the pastor referred was P. J. Geraghity, the leader of a so-called social organization.

SPRING SUITS.
$29.00 EACH.

Of English Meltonette, a fabric of unusual excellence, in Plum, Green, Brown and various other good shades.

Made in all sizes, tight fitting short jacket effect, trimmed back and front with Brandenburg Braid of special design, lined throughout with Changeable Taffetas Silk.

Also, in other fabrics, a variety of newly designed Gowns, made by us from Paris models.

All marked Twenty-nine Dollars and to be seen on our Second Floor, beginning Tuesday, Feb'y 23rd.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow, Tuesday
Special Sale
of
Black Silks

consisting of
Peau-de-Soie, 50c
Regence, 58c
Corded Satin 69c
Duchesse, 69c
Lyons Satin 69c
Damas, 69c d

Fully One-Third
Less Than
Prevailing Prices

West 23d St.

THE ST. CHRISTOPHER HOUSE.

Miss Serena Rhinelander's Gift to St. James's Church.

Miss Serena Rhinelander is to give a building in East Eighty-eighth Street to St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. It is next the plot occupied by the Rhinelander Industrial School, and will be called St. Christopher House. The building is nearly completed, and will be ready for use by Easter Sunday. If after three years Miss Rhinelander thinks sufficient work has been done by the mission, it will be given to the parish for five years more, and, after that, if the work is satisfactory, it will be deeded absolutely to the church.

The new building and the land on which it stands are valued at $300,000. The building is a three-story structure, French Gothic style. It will be used for general mission purposes. On the main floor are the chapel and rooms where entertainments will be held. In the basement are the large playroom and swimming pool. On the second floor are rooms for the boys' and girls' clubs and a library room capable of holding 20,000 volumes. The third floor is given up to the gymnasium.

IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

Various Societies Attend Services at the Collegiate Church.

The annual church service in commemoration of the birthday of George Washington was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Streets. The church was profusely decorated with flags.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix conducted the service. He was assisted by the Rev. George Alexander, D. D., the Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Chaplain of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and other clergymen.

The societies which had representatives in the church were the Daughters of the Revolution, Colonial Dames, State of New York; Society of 1812, Loyal Legion, New York State Society of the Cincinnati, Aztec Club of 1847, and Colonial Dames of America.

The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, minister of the Collegiate Church, had been selected as preacher for the occasion, but he was unable to be present on account of illness. His sermon was read to the congregation by the Rev. Alfred E. Myers, assistant minister of the Collegiate Church. The sermon was, in part, as follows:

"We speak of Washington as the first American of his time. Why? To ascribe to him the greatest goodness and highest attributes of any American of that day would be to wrong many who towered head and shoulders above him in many ways. But he was entitled to the rank because he was so distinctly of the people. The best man in America is the average man. If you want his picture you must take a composite photograph of the whole people. And no point, natural or acquired, must be colossal. Washington's was the greatness of symmetry and commonplace, and because of this he was called to lead the country at the supreme moment.

"The reformers are apt to forget him. This country is safer in the hands of John Plowman than in the hands of an oligarchy. Reformers must take their place with and wield their influence in the rank and file. The rule of the best class has always destroyed a Government. Because the reformer cannot agree with current political methods, he says the whole system is bad, and because his confrères are not at the helm, the ship is little better than a nest of pirates. Lincoln said, 'a Government of people.' For want of apprehending this reformers become pessimistic and political preachers scolds.

"Not one of our public men has escaped calumny from well-meaning men. Washington was charged with malfeasance, corruption, and misappropriation of public funds, and he told a friend that he wished he had gone to his grave before he ever consented to take public office, so sick of abuse did he become. So far do we carry this practice of abuse that we have succeeded in making politics so disreputable that a self-respecting gentleman is loth to have anything to do with it.

"The cause of freedom was fought almost contemporaneously in America and in France. When the hour struck in our country, the man was forthcoming—Washington, a man who believed in God. When the hour struck in France the man also was forthcoming—Napoleon, a man who believed in his star of destiny. While our people were nerving themselves in prayer for the struggle, the mobs were gathering in the streets of Paris; they were writing 'liberty, equality, fraternity' across the dead walls and on the doors of Notre Dame. The Continental Congress was opened with prayer, while in the Corps Legislatif a resolution was passed, 'there is no God.'

"While the wives and children of the colonists bore hunger and privation with patience, the women of France marched to Versailles and interrupted the National Assembly, crying: 'This is no question of politics; it is a question of bread.' While freedom was rising on this side of the sea, the blade of the guillotine was decapitating the bravest and noblest of France, and when one nation was rejoicing in the ultimate success of its struggle, and giving praise to God, the disappointed people of France were in unspeakable despair because their hopes were extinguished and their ill-founded temple of freedom had gone down in fire and blood."

TO DECLARE FOR ARBITRATION.

Meetings Arranged for To-day by the Universal Peace Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The Universal Peace Union and its co-operating organizations will hold public meetings Washington's Birthday in many parts of Europe and America to urge the establishment of arbitration between all civilized peoples and the ratification of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

The meeting here will be held at the Peace Union's headquarters, in Independence Hall, under the Presidency of Alfred H. Love. Among the speakers will be the Rev. George Dana Boardman, William J. Mann, and Countess Cora di Brossa of Italy.

Mrs. Mary Frost Evans, President of the Women's International Peace League, has sent Senator Sherman, from Providence, R. I., a memorial from large organizations of women in eleven different countries, urging that the Senate ratify the pending arbitration treaty.

Had a Counterfeit Dollar.

John Doands, twenty-eight years old, of 319 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday for attempting to pass a counterfeit silver dollar at the fruit store of Lawrence Boasi, 35 Montgomery Street. He said he had received the coin in change, and did not know it was bad. He had no other counterfeit money.

Stern Bros.

will offer to-morrow
A Special Purchase
of
Dent, Allcroft & Co.'s
Ladies'
Kid Gloves
with 4 Pearl Buttons, in Black, Tan, Mode, Pearl, and White, 95c
Regular value, $1.38 pair
West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow
16,500 Yards
Printed
India
Dimities
and
Imported
Printed
Organdies at 12c yd.
West 23d St.

LEHMAN GIFT ACCEPTED

Trustees of Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society Took Action on The Offer.

IT WAS A NOTABLE SURPRISE.

Officers Say that It Will Enable Them to Do Good Work that Has Been Stopped by Lack of Funds.

The Board of Trustees of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, at its monthly meeting yesterday morning, formally accepted the gift of $100,000 from its President, Emanuel Lehman, who, on his seventieth birthday, last Monday, announced his intention of endowing the society with that sum, for an industrial and provident fund for the benefit of graduates of the asylum.

At the meeting were Vice President Henry Rice, Treasurer A. Wolff, Henry S. Allen, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Employment; Julian Nathan, Chairman of the Committee on Orphans' Estate, Life Insurance, and Bequests; N. Necarsulmer, Chairman of the Committee on Admission of Patrons and Members; Louis Stern, Chairman of the Committee of Board of Governors; Siegmund J. Bach, Chairman of the Committee on Finance; Solomon Moses, A. E. Goodhart, I. B. Kleinert, Sigmund Rosenwald, Judge Joseph E. Newburger, Superintendent Herman Baar, and Secretary Myer Stern.

Mr. Lehman's Letter.

Vice President Rice presided, and read the following letter to him from Mr. Lehman:

"I hand you herewith the draft of the trust deed which I hope to execute to the orphan asylum in the course of a very short time. It is my intention to make an endowment, as per the terms of the indenture herewith. Of course, it may be that upon further consideration you or others of my associates on the asylum board may find some things to change therein, and as such I should be glad if you offer your suggestions to my brother or to Mr. Lauterbach, so that the matter may be arranged before my return from the South, when it is my intention to complete the endowment. I trust I am not asking anything very much of you, and hope the matter will receive your kind consideration."

The salient features of the deed have been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, with the exception of a section, by the terms of which any asylum graduate, while sick in a hospital, or while in a convalescent stage, and not able to work, is to be supported from the fund for a period not over two months in duration.

The Trustees drafted resolutions thanking Mr. Lehman for the endowmepnt and for his previous services to the asylum and gave them in to a committee, with directions to present them to Mr. Lehman on his return from the South, which is expected in about six weeks.

A few changes were suggested for the trust deed, but Vice President Rice is authority for the statement that they are merely alterations in the phraseology and do not affect the conditions of the endowment. The amended draft and the report of the committee appointed to draw up resolutions will be received at the next monthly meeting.

Mr. Lehman's gift opens the way for work which the society has hitherto been unable to do because of a lack of funds. Secretary Stern stated that the only sum available for graduate assistance was the Jacob H. Schiff fund of $5,000 to encourage asylum graduates to start well in business or some profession.

A Notable Surprise.

"It has been a noble surprise," said Herman Baar, who has been Superintendent of the asylum for fifteen years. "Mr. Lehman did it in such a graceful way that we are doubly grateful to him. The object of the gift is most excellent and overcomes some of the greatest difficulties that confront the boys and girls who leave the asylum."

Vice President Rice said he had not been very much surprised at the gift, as he had known of Mr. Lehman's kindly feeling toward the asylum. In the report of the Committee on the Hebrew Technical Institute, heard at the seventy-third annual meeting of the society, on April 29 last year, the necessity of a fund to bridge over the trying period when the boys graduated from the asylum were attempting to start in positions where they competed with the sons of well-to-do families who were willing to commence for almost nothing was strongly mentioned.

FOR GRADY MEMORIAL MEDAL.

The Students of Manhattan College in a Competition for Honors.

The students of Manhattan College competed yesterday for the Grady Memorial Medal in oratory. The hall of the college was filled with the young men and their friends. There were fifteen contestants. Mark F. Vallette, for the judges, announced that John P. Werner, who recited Antony's oration, had been adjudged first, and to Maurice Bellew, who spoke Webster's "Duties of American Citizens," had been given honorable mention.

These two young men will compete finally for the medal May 30 with original orations. The other speakers yesterday were William A. Dooley, Michael J. Milay, William H. Flynn, Michael J. Thornton, Samuel A. Moore, John V. McAvoy, John F. Doyle, William E. Grant, Michael F. Shea, Daniel J. Cotter, Peter J. McGoldrick, John T. Jordan, and Walter G. Henry.

T. F. Larkin sang "Bedouin Love Song" and one of Moore's Irish melodies. Henry C. McLean of Brooklyn made the congratulatory address. The judges were the Rev. Charles McCready, Mark F. Vallette, Henry C. McLean, José M. Ferrer, John J. Nevin, William Hurst, and George B. Robinson.

HAD ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

Ships of the Transatlantic Fleet Reach Port Behind Time.

Several vessels of the transatlantic fleet came in yesterday late. Their logs showed conditions of weather similar to that experienced by the Spree, which arrived Saturday, three days behind schedule. The Lucania took 7 days 27 minutes for the trip from Queenstown.

Westerly gales and high, confused seas were encountered throughout the trip. On Wednesday and Thursday a gale raged, and during twenty-four hours the Lucania worked along only 188 knots.

La Champagne, from Havre, reported passing through many small fields of ice.

Among the passengers on the Lucania were Charles Fitzpatrick of Canada, Col. James E. Clinton, Capt. F. F. Gilmore, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. John Allen, the Rev. Dr. Clendenin, G. R. Colby, Miss S. A. Crabtree, A. Dimmock, G. L. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Taylor, John Thatcher, and the Rev. F. C. Prendergast.

On La Champagne were G. Van Alden, L. Artaud, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Barret, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Blashfield, and P. Marchand.

Crash of Ships Narrowly Averted.

A dense fog prevailed in the Narrows yesterday morning, and a collision was narrowly averted between the Atlantic Transport steamship Michigan and the British ship Beacon Rock. The engines on the steamship were reversed in time to overcome the momentum with which she was approaching the Beacon Rock, which was at anchor, and she came to a standstill just as her bow touched the other vessel. No damage was done.

OLD BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Andrew Stumpf Caught in a Room in Brooklyn—His Fierce Fight.

Andrew Stumpf, sixty-one years old, early yesterday morning broke into the apartments of Aaron Johnson, who lives on the top floor of No. 623 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. The front door had been left unlocked. Mrs. Johnson heard Stumpf moving about. She screamed, and Johnson caught Stumpf, who, despite his age, is exceedingly strong and active. He knocked Johnson down and kicked him in the face and body. John Bales, on the floor below, heard the noise and fired his revolver in the air. Officers Carey and Fay ran to the house just as Stumpf reached the street, and caught him a block away. They found Johnson writhing on the floor from the injuries he had received.

Stumpf was locked up in the Hamilton Avenue Station. The police recognized him, as a man who has spent thirty-one years of his life in various prisons for burglaries and other crimes. He is an expert watchspring maker.

Funeral of Dr. Droesch.

Funeral services for Dr. Joseph Louis Droesch, who died last Friday at his home, 825 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, of pulmonary pneumonia, will take place at 10 o'clock this morning from the Church of All Saints, Throop Avenue and Thornton Street. Burial will be in Holy Trinity Cemetery. Dr. Roesch was Secretary of the Board of Trustees of St. Catharine Hospital, and had been connected with that institution for the last fifteen years. He was formerly House Surgeon. Recently he had been appointed House Doctor of St. Joseph's Sanitarium. He was born in Brooklyn forty-one years ago. He received his diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city in 1883. His widow and four children survive him.

Runaway Boys Captured.

Edward Wanzler, aged thirteen; Edward Tully, aged ten; Thomas Brogan, aged ten, and Thomas Harris, aged fourteen, ran away yesterday afternoon from the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for boys in Eighteenth Avenue, near Fifty-eighth Street. A general alarm was sent out and policemen of the Tenth Precinct captured the boys near the Plaza. Last Sunday two other boys ran away and were caught in New Utrecht.

Dry Goods League Meeting.

The public is invited to the second open meeting of the Dry Goods League of America, to be held in the Jaffray Building, Broadway and Leonard Street, Wednesday noon to 2 P. M. The